

ASQUITH OFFER
IS UNCHANGED IN
AMENDING BILL

Lord Crewe Moves Measure Providing for Voluntary Exclusion of Ulster Counties From Government of Home Rule

DETAILS ARRANGED

Widest Latitude for Amendment Said to Be Afforded and Members Told That Proposals Would Receive Consideration

LONDON—The floor and galleries of the House of Lords were alike crowded yesterday when Lord Crewe rose to move the home rule amending bill. In the House of Commons gallery the Nationalist and Irish Unionist members sat side by side, while Sir Edward Carson watched the scene from the steps of the throne, where he was joined from time to time by other prominent politicians.

After the second reading of the Welsh disestablishment bill had been adjourned without discussion Lord Crewe outlined the amending bill. The measure simply embodies Premier Asquith's offer of March 9, under which Ulster counties may vote themselves out of the home rule government for a six years' period, which will cover two general elections. The home rule bill will not apply in any respect to the excluded areas the civil government of which will be exercised by the lord lieutenant with the help of his departmental officials while the Irish minister in London will be responsible for these areas.

Six-Year Term Proposed

No change is proposed in the number of nominated members of the upper house in the Irish parliament but the first set of senators will serve for six years instead of five. Every constituency in the excluded area may send a member to the imperial Parliament though not to the Irish house of commons.

With regard to the finance it is proposed that a joint exchequer board will take the cost of Irish services for the whole of Ireland and divided in proportion to population and make other financial adjustments, and some change in judicial arrangements will also be made.

Civil servants will be allocated to carry out the necessary duties in excluded areas. Lord Crewe dwelt on the religious difficulties of the Irish question which made it imperative that there should be some form of temporary exclusion. There were two religions in Ireland, but not two nations.

Latitude for Amendment

In closing Lord Crewe said the effect of giving the measure the title of "bill to amend the government of Ireland bill" afforded the widest possible latitude for amendments to be introduced and any moved by the noble lords opposite would receive the most careful and respectful consideration.

This point was fastened on by Lord Lansdowne, who pointed out that the bill represented the extreme limits of concession to which the Nationalists, according to Mr. Redmond, were prepared to go. "Is that also," he asked, "the extreme limit for the noble marquis? I rather think not."

He gathered that the government expected the opposition to come to the rescue and make the bill a practicable and workable measure. That was a shabby and undignified proceeding. Lord Lansdowne declared any attempt to arrive at a final settlement of the Irish question by means of separate treatment of a part of Ulster was predestined to failure. Voting by counties was a bad and indefensible arrangement and so was a time limit.

Earl Grey spoke shortly on federal solution and the House then adjourned to enable the peers to consider the text of the bill.

COURT RULES ON
TOWN LAND CASE.

BURLINGTON, Mass.—Judge Hammond of the supreme court handed down a memorandum for a decree declaring that this town may do with the Simonds tract of land what other towns are permitted to do with public lands.

This action is expected to settle the town's right to property bequeathed by the will of Marshall Simonds, a former resident.

PARIS POSTMEN DELAY MAILS
AS SENATE REFUSES MORE PAY

PARIS—The discontent caused by refusal of the Senate to grant the demands for increased pay to postmen was manifested yesterday in a demonstration at the general postoffice where barricades of mail bags and baskets were erected. M. Thomson, minister of posts and telegraphs, addressed the men amidst

BOSTON AND NEW
YORK TODAY IN
DOUBLE-HEADER

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME
BOSTON NEW YORK
Gilbert, r.f., Bescher
Evers, 2b., Burns
Connolly, 1.f., Fletcher
Maranville, ss., Doyle
Schmidt, 1b., Merkle
Deal, 3b., Robertson
Whaling, c., Stock
Mann, r.f., Meyers
Rudolph, p., Demaree

The Boston Nationals meet the New York Giants this afternoon on the South End baseball park in a double header. The Giants are now occupying first place in the league standing while Boston is in last. There is not this much difference between the two teams, however, and Captain Evers and his players expect to make a good showing in the series.

Manager Stallings planned to send Perdue and Gowdy into the first game as Boston's battery with Rudolph as his second choice for pitcher. Manager McMurrow expected to start with Demaree doing the pitching for the Giants and Meyers catching.

PEACE ENVOYS ARE SETTLING
MINOR POINTS IN MEXICO CASE

If Constitutionalist Representatives Should Confer With Huertistas at Niagara Falls They Would Be Asked to Adjust the Main Differences in Dispute

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—A full conference of mediators and delegates was planned for today to draw up a protocol covering all points in the peace plan except selection of a provisional President and settlement of Mexico's internal affairs. The conference was to settle minor points, such as the length of the occupation of Veracruz, and appointment of a claims commission.

That Constitutionalist representatives are coming here for informal conferences with the Huertistas was not considered certain today. All parties appeared hopeful, however, that the Carranzas would take part in informal conferences and help to settle the provisional presidency proposition.

The mediators completed plans Tuesday for the signing soon of all protocols which relate to international differences between the United States and Mexico,

with the exception of the plank concerning the composition and personnel of the new provisional government. The intention was believed to be to have the entire peace plan ready so that at informal conferences the Huerta and Constitutionalist delegates may be charged with the task of selecting a provisional President and cabinet officers.

If Carranza should accept the invitation to send representatives north for informal conferences, they would find the work of the mediators and the formal conferences practically completed, leaving the responsibility of making or breaking the peace program with the two Mexican factions.

Word was received that Alfredo Breceda, Carranza's private secretary, who was reported to have been chosen, with

ENGLISH LODGE
OF FREEMASONS IN
PARIS IS STARTED

Ceremony Is Performed by Provincial Grand Master of Le Neustrie and Letters Are Read

PARIS—Announcement made some time ago that an English lodge was being founded here has aroused considerable interest in Masonic circles. The new lodge, which is founded under a warrant granted by the Grande Loge Nationale Independente et Reguliere pour la France et les Colonies Francaises, was consecrated last Saturday.

The official portion of the ceremony was performed by Brother De Montehare, provincial grand master of Le Neustrie. Letters were read from the most worshipful pro-grand master, Lord Amphil, and other prominent Masons in England, expressing hearty good wishes for the prosperity of the new lodge.

AMENDMENT FOR NEW TAX
MEASURE UNDER DISCUSSION

In House, Mr. Gilman of Boston, Argues That Property in State Should Be Reclassified and Assessed on Different Basis for Revenue

Discussion of the constitutional amendment to authorize classification of property for purposes of taxation was opened in the House today. The proposed article of amendment, sponsored by Mr. Gilman of Boston, reads as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of

property, but shall be levied at uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The General Court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. "Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the General Court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises."

"This proposed amendment is the fairest method of taxation known to students of taxation," said Mr. Gilman. "The income on real estate and tangible property averages from 5 to 14 per cent. The income on intangible property represented by bonds is somewhat less than 4 per cent. Why should not these classes be taxed at the same rate? The result of our system has been that not one-tenth of the intangible property is disclosed for taxation."

WHERE BOYLSTON STREET WILL BE WIDENED



Part of Public Garden at left is to be taken to increase width of thoroughfare

PART OF GARDEN
TO BE USED TO
WIDEN STREET

Despite Planning Board Protest, Decision Is Made Today to take Strip of Park Ground Near Entrance to the Subway

TO AID THE TRAFFIC

In spite of the protest made by the city planning board to the mayor yesterday, it was finally decided at a meeting between the street commissioners, Chairman Dillon of the park department, and George F. Swain, chairman of the transit commission, in the offices of the street commission today, that the original plan of widening Boylston street between Arlington and Church streets, will be carried out. For this purpose a strip containing 7,529 square feet will be taken from the Public Garden, making Boylston street 120 feet wide at this point.

When this project is completed, the new subway entrance now under construction opposite Church street will be in the center of Boylston street, with traffic passing on either side. For the convenience of pedestrians safety islands are to be placed at Arlington street and Charles street.

Chairman Charles of the street commission proposes a new sidewalk four feet wide on the garden side in order to furnish plenty of room for the road. Chairman Dillon of the park commission believes that a mall should be constructed along the Boylston street side.

The planning board stated: "Such additional widening would make a jog in the width of Boylston street at Arlington street, Boylston street being in that case 40 feet wider on one side of Arlington street than on the other. We are unwilling to see any of the space of the Common or Public Garden withdrawn from recreation use, except in the case of the clearest necessity, and the city planning board, therefore, recommends that Boylston street be not widened in excess of what is provided for in the act of the Legislature until such time as it may be necessary to extend the widening west of Arlington street."

CLARK PUPILS TO GRADUATE
Graduation exercises at the Clark school of shorthand and typewriting will be held tomorrow morning in the main room of the school, 338 Washington street.

PARK DEFEATS
DIXON IN TITLE
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon Brings Out Some Interesting Play

LONDON—The lawn tennis championship meeting now in progress at Wimbledon has produced some very interesting play, resulting in the elimination of some prominent candidates for the championship.

Thanks to the enlargement of the stands the play on the center court can be observed by 1200 more people than formerly. The most important match on the opening day was Parke vs. Dixon and it resulted in the defeat of the latter, 11-9, 6-1, 6-3, but the play was not of the highest standard.

Parke, who is one of the selected Davis cup players, showed touches of his former capacity in getting to almost impossible balls which distinguished his game last season.

Norman F. Brookes, one of the players most likely to challenge A. F. Wilding for the title defeated Davin, a competent, hard-hitting player, in a most pronounced fashion in three straight sets, 18 games to 0. Brookes' defense was impenetrable and Davin found it impossible to return the Australian's winning shots.

EDWIN D. MEAD
GIVES PEACE TALK
ON THE CARONIA

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Amongst the passengers on the Caronia, which called at Fishguard en route from Boston to Liverpool, was Edwin D. Mead, one of the directors of the World Peace Foundation. On Sunday afternoon he delivered in the saloon a brilliant address on the subject of world peace which drew an enthusiastic audience.

IRONWORKERS TO
SERVE SENTENCES

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today denied applications for pardon for the responsible former heads and agents of the International Bridge and Iron Workers Union convicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases. The President commuted, to expire at once, sentences of four defendants, Michael J. Hannon, Frank K. Painter, Fred J. Mooney and William Shupe.

PEACE AID IS SEEN IN U. S.
SALE OF WARSHIPS TO GREECE

Hellenist Minister at London Declares Act of President Wilson Will Contribute To Preventing European Disturbance—Says Turkey Has Given Rush Orders

LONDON—In view of the great interest aroused by the negotiations for the purchase of battleships by Greece as a result of the requirement by Turkey of two warships, a Monitor representative called at the Greek legation this morning to obtain the minister's views on the action of the President of the United States in consenting to a proposal for the sale of the Idaho and the Mississippi.

M. Genadius said that in taking this course the President had undoubtedly contributed largely to the maintenance of European peace. In view of an official denial published in this morning's papers it is interesting to note that, referring to the efforts being made to complete the Turkish battleships, M. Genadius said: "You may take it from me as an absolute fact, in spite of all statements to the contrary, that the Ottoman government has given carte blanche to the shipbuilders constructing the Turkish dreadnoughts to spare no expense in securing delivery at the earliest possible moment."

GREEK REPLY TO
TURKISH NOTES IS
BEING PREPARED

Situation Said to Be Unchanged Though Military Preparations Near Dardanelles Continue

ATHENS—The political situation regarding Greece and Turkey remains practically unchanged. No definite solution appears to be pending and since the Greek reply to the Turkish notes will not be despatched for a few days it is necessary to accept reports as to its contents with reserve. Meanwhile military preparations continue in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

WORK ON TURKISH
BATTLESHIPS IN
ENGLAND RUSHED

LONDON—Work on the Turkish dreadnought in the course of construction at Elswick has been going on at high pressure for some time, the same remark applying to the battleship at Vickers' naval works at Barrow.

Much undoubtedly depends upon the requirement by Turkey and Greece of battleships and the general opinion is that, if Turkey obtains battleships in advance of Greece, war may be precipitated.

FRENCH INCOME
TAX PROPOSALS
ARE CRITICIZED

PARIS—As already announced, the Senate committee have decided to incorporate the income tax proposals in the finance law of 1914. This marks a definite departure in the French system of taxation, it being the first introduction of what may be called a personal tax. It is on this ground that it is largely objected to.

Although the income tax proposals seem small to those countries that have made this tax a main line of revenue, it is to be remembered that it is an additional tax and carries with it at present no remission if indirect taxation.

BILL FOR STATE
TO BUY ROAD TO
BE SUBMITTED

When New Haven-Boston & Maine Unmerging Plan Is Read Mr. Davenport Gives Notice of Substitute in House

FEATURES OF SCHEME

Idea Is for Commonwealth to Control the Railroad—Merit System for Employees on Part of New Method

When the New Haven-Boston & Maine unmerging bill was reached on the House calendar today, Representative Davenport of Malden, gave notice that he will move to substitute for it a bill for state purchase of a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine. It is provided in the Davenport substitute bill that this proposition shall be submitted to the people on a referendum at the next state election.

The railroad bill was passed for debate and as it is near the end of the calendar may not be reached for discussion for several days. It was placed at the end of the calendar last yesterday after taking a first reading without discussion under the standing rule.

Mr. Davenport's proposed substitute is understood to have the backing of a majority of the 17 Progressive party members in the House and the two Progressive senators. Several of the House Progressives, however, are said to be radical.

UNION BOAT CLUB
OARSMEN ARRIVE
AT FISHGUARD

LONDON—Members of the Union Boat Club of Boston, U. S. A., landed from the Caronia this morning at Fishguard. Before the train left for London, F. R. Maxwell, manager of the crew informed the Monitor representative that the crew would at once go into residence at Sonning, a picturesque little river-side village, just below Reading.

Besides entry of the eight for the grand challenge trophy, Dr. James B. Ayer, Dr. Paul Withington and W. T. Gardiner will compete for diamond sculls.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AGREES TO WARSHIPS SALE

WASHINGTON—Urged to favorable action by the President, the House by a vote of 174 to 87 agreed Tuesday to the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill to sell the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece and apply the proceeds to building a superdreadnought. While Turkey is said to have objected diplomatically, it was said by floor leaders in the debate that no nation was known to be protesting, and Representative Padgett said he understood from the secretary of the navy that the sale of the ships would "tend to preserve peace between the two nations involved."

As the matter now stands in the naval appropriation bill the President is authorized to sell the two ships before July 1, 1915. The two warships probably will be in the hands of agents of the Greek government within a week.

As soon as the Senate completes and the President signs the measure representatives of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and Bethlehem Steel Company, who have been acting as intermediaries in the negotiations, will call at the navy department and hand to Secretary Daniels a certified check for about \$12,000,000.

The Mississippi is now at Pensacola

navy yard. The Idaho is at Gibraltar with midshipmen on their summer cruise from the naval academy. It is believed that the boys will be transferred to the battleships Illinois and Missouri, also in the Mediterranean, and the Idaho will be turned over to a Greek crew.

The Turkish ambassador, Rustum Bey, declined to indicate whether a further protest will be made by Turkey.

BRITISH SQUADRON
IS WELCOMED IN
GERMAN WATERS

KIEL—The British warships arrived here yesterday morning. The squadron is under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender. After the vessels were moored salutes were fired and returned. The admirals and captains then went on board the Friedrich der Grosse, where they were received by the commanders-in-chief of the Baltic naval station of the high seas fleet.

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Non-Unionism Called Root of London Builders' Dispute

MASTERS SAID TO BE FIRM FOR THE OPEN SHOP

Both Parties Obdurate on This Point and Efforts to Adjust the Existing Differences Have So Far Been of No Avail

UNREST MAY EXTEND

(By a Monitor Special Correspondent)
LONDON—The dispute in the London building industry continues, and many weeks have now elapsed since the London Master Builders Association locked out 25,000 men by issuing a document wherein they asked that unionists should give written pledge to work peacefully with their fellow workmen, whether trade unionists or not, and that they should agree to a deduction of £1 from their wages if they broke the pledge by striking because a man refused to belong to a trade union.

At the outset the masters made the following demands: Monetary guarantees against broken agreements from the unions; men striking in contravention of the agreements to be penalized by the unions; a pledge that no trade union card inspection should take place on the works.

Since the dispute has been in progress two attempts have been made to bring about a settlement, but these have been rendered abortive, the men in each case balloting against the proposed terms. The first set of proposals emanated from the national conciliation board, a body composed of an equal number of masters and workmen, drawn not merely from the affected area but representative of national interests from both parties. Proposals Contained Pledge

The proposals contained a pledge from the executive councils of the trade unions involved that they would use their utmost power to enforce the strict observance of any future agreement, and the question of monetary guarantees was dropped. The opposition to card inspection on the works was made less objectionable by a provision that card inspection should not be prohibited except where the employed objected, but what is known as the disability clause, the clause pledging trade unionists to work peacefully with non-unionists, formed part of the terms of settlement. These terms were rejected by a ballot of the men, 23,481 being against and 20,211 in favor of them.

Shortly afterwards the affected parties met, and another set of proposals was drawn up and submitted to a ballot of the men. These terms represented a further modification of the masters' demands, the objection to card inspection being waived on condition that it was conducted by a workman, and that it did not take place during working hours. The disability clause, however, remained, although the words were altered to read: "Employers shall be at liberty to give employment to any workmen on their merits, and no action shall be taken against any employer by the withdrawal or withholding of labor to prevent the free exercise of his discretion in this respect."

These terms were rejected by ballot by 21,017 to 5805.

Non-Unionism at Root

Although matters of less importance have been associated with the dispute, the non-union question is at the root of the whole trouble. Prior to the lockout, 20 unofficial strikes against non-unionists had taken place in London, and the masters, when instituting the lockout, were determined to resist this spasmodic action, and to preserve the liberty of the individual against the coercive tactics of unionists. Both parties are obdurate on this point, and the prospects of a settlement appear as far off as ever.

None of the new demands which caused the lockout appeared in the last set of proposals, and had the men accepted them they could have claimed a moral victory, but apparently they are determined to sweep aside the disability clause.

This clause has been part of the working rules agreements between the masters and operatives for a considerable number of years, and the operatives contend that it is chiefly responsible for the weak position of the unions.

They are willing to give a guarantee against stoppage of work, but only on condition that they have a counter guarantee that the masters will employ none but unionists.

Confined to London Area

Up to the time of writing the dispute has been confined to the London area.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
COLONIAL—"Misleading Lady," 8:15.
KEITH'S—"The Heart," 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Beauty Shop," 8:20.
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20.
GAITY—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20.
HUDSON—"The Dummy," 8:15.
LONGACRE—"Pair of Sixes," 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.

CHICAGO
CORT—"Help Wanted," 8:20.
GARRICK—"Dog of My Heart," 8:15.
POWERS—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.

but there is every possibility that it will shortly be extended. Previous to the ballot on the last proposals, a national assembly of master builders declared that, in the event of the proposals being rejected, they would declare a "national lockout."

Should this step be taken, it will affect at least half a million men, and will be the greatest labor strike in England since the miners' strike. To counteract such a move, the London Building Industries Federation, a federation of the unions engaged in the building industry, has called upon the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress to call the congress together to decide what methods should be used to resist this action on the part of the employers.



A. L. Brock, winner of the aerial Derby, being carried around ground at Hendon, Eng.

GREAT CROWD SEES HENDON AIR FLIGHT AROUND LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The third "Air Derby," as it is called, consisting of a flight round London over a course of 94½ miles, took place recently. An enormous crowd watched the start and finish of the race at Hendon, but atmospheric conditions made the race a somewhat unsatisfactory one.

Many of the airmen went very much off the course, and Noel, the French airman, who made the best time, could not be seen passing the turning point at West Thurrock and Hertford, and, under the regulations governing the race, was disqualified. The race was, therefore, awarded to W. L. Brock, U. S. A., who received the Daily Mail gold cup and 200 sovereigns. Brock also won the first prize in the scaled handicap, the "Shell" trophy and 100 sovereigns.

There were originally 21 entries for the race, but for a variety of reasons seven airmen scratched. Of the remaining 14 three failed to turn up at the starting point. The start was perhaps the most interesting part of the race, there being five machines in the air at one time. Four Farman biplanes took part in the race, three Morane monoplane, two Blériot monoplane and two Sopwith biplanes.

About an hour and 17 minutes after he had started Noel, who flew a Morane monoplane with an 80 horsepower Gnome engine, returned to Hendon, having completed his flight, but, as stated, he was disqualified. Brock arrived a few moments afterward, he having also flown on a Morane monoplane with 80 horsepower Gnome engine, and after a considerable interval Carr, Verrier and Lord Carbery. The official result was W. L. Brock, 1 hour 18 minutes 54 seconds; Carr, 1 hour 46 minutes 27 seconds; Verrier, 1 hour 49 minutes 50 seconds. Lord Carbery spoiled his chance by going very considerably off the course and none of the other airmen completed the 94½ miles.

SPITZBERGEN CONFERENCE OPENED BY NORWAY MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—As already reported in the cable despatches to the Monitor, a preliminary conference on the status of Spitzbergen, between delegates from Norway, Sweden and Russia has just been held in Christiania to draw up a draft convention for submission to the international conference of all the powers concerned which meets in Christiania shortly.

The work of the preliminary conference was mainly directed towards the consideration of amendments to the existing convention, which was drawn up as a result of conferences held at Christiania in 1910 and 1912. This convention is based on the principle that Spitzbergen is a terra nullius, the work of government being entrusted to an international commission.

At the preliminary conference Norway was represented by Dr. Hagerup, Norwegian minister to Denmark, who was elected president, and Monsieur Wollebæk, of the foreign office; Russia by Monsieur Arsenieff, minister to Norway; Monsieur Benkovski of the Russian foreign office, and Dr. Mandelstam, first dragoman at Constantinople, and Sweden by Monsieur Ramel, minister to Norway, and Monsieur Westman of the Swedish foreign office.

In declaring the conference open Monsieur Ihlen, Norwegian minister for external affairs, expressed the hope that the deliberations of the delegates would lead to the drawing up of a draft convention upon which the work of the larger conference could be usefully based.

LIEUT.-COL. LEGGE GETS NEW OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is announced that Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, C. M. G., of the Commonwealth military forces, who has been attached since July 22, 1912, to the director of staff duties at the war office, has been offered and has accepted the post of chief of general staff to the military forces of the Commonwealth of Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO HAVE LARGER AGRICULTURAL SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—The steady progress made by South Australia in the development of its agricultural resources has rendered necessary the provision of larger and more commodious grounds and premises for the half-yearly shows of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The society, with the assistance of the government, has acquired an area of 64 acres conveniently situated one and a half miles southwest of the metropolis, and is now inviting competitive design for the laying out of the grounds, three prizes of £500, £200 and £100 respectively being offered for the first three approved designs received.

As compensation for the surrender of the lease of its present show grounds in the city, the society will receive from the government £30,000, which sum is to be expended on necessary requirements on the new grounds. In addition, the society will be granted by the government a loan of £20,000 free of interest, and a further £20,000 at 4 per cent interest per annum, the amount borrowed to be repaid in instalments from the profits made by the society each year.

The competitive designs now called for, must, it is stipulated, include pavilions for the various classes of exhibits, judging rings, grandstands, and members' stands for main oval, society's offices, refreshment rooms and booths, caretaker's quarters, and other conveniences, as well as transportation, covering railway, tramway and other sidings.

NEW ZEALAND MAKES ADVANCE IN MILITARY WORK

Last Report to Dominion Parliament Shows Large Volunteer Force Ready for Service

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Wimbledon and Merton division of the National Service League, Justice Chapman said that though national service might be a political question in England, it was not such in New Zealand. There they had made some advance in this direction of universal military training.

The last report that was presented to the dominion Parliament over a year ago, showed that there were 21,000 young men ready to take the field at 48 hours' notice, and that in a very short time they would have 30,000 completely trained young men, 40,000 senior cadets, and 25,000 members of organized rifle clubs, besides an ample reserve to keep up the army to proper strength in case of war reducing its numbers.

The population of New Zealand was only 1,000,000, but in course of time there would be 100,000 men and boys in training, or ready for training. There was a time, when boys left cadet corps, that they would not join the volunteer forces, but from the moment compulsion came into force it was extremely popular; in fact there was nothing more popular in New Zealand now than service in the territorial forces and the annual camping it involved.

JAPANESE IN OTHER COUNTRIES NUMBER 331,362

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKYO, Japan—The latest official returns give the number of Japanese who are abroad today as 331,362, which is an increase of 28,639 on the preceding year, or of about 50,000 on the year before last. The United States, including Hawaii, 165,188, accounts for the largest number, China being second with 112,556.

The following is a table giving the distribution of the Japanese in the principal locations:

Locations	Men	Women	Total
The South Seas	13,443	5,233	19,376
India	942	338	882
Singapore	2,017	2,804	4,821
Manila	3,431	846	4,277
Sydney	6,435	214	6,649
Batavia	1,148	1,274	2,422
North America	123,425	41,761	165,186
San Francisco	44,816	6,716	51,532
Seattle	12,441	2,583	15,024
Portland	5,861	788	6,649
Hawaii	9,256	2,937	12,193
South America	12,519	3,481	16,000
Brazil	4,292	3,075	7,367
Peru	5,162	219	5,381
Chile	226	16	242
Argentina	240	6	246
Mexico	2,872	165	3,037
Canada	9,615	2,937	12,552
Europe	1,051	151	1,202
Asiatic Russia	2,240	2,441	4,681
China			112,556

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF UNITED KINGDOM SEEK REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, England—At the closing session of the thirty-first annual conference of the United Kingdom Commercial Travelers Association, held at Birmingham recently, a number of resolutions were considered dealing with railway reforms, and it was finally decided to leave them to the executive at this juncture.

A resolution from North Wales affirmed the necessity for greater unity and cooperation among similar associations, and the advisability of the executive taking steps to bring this about, in order that if, at any time, joint action should be considered advisable it might easily be organized. The resolution was passed.

From the London branch came a proposal for the establishment of a commercial travelers' headquarters in London. A resolution from Leeds moved the necessity for urging the government to include in future electoral legislation a clause enabling commercial travelers to vote by proxy, since when away on journeys at election time they lost the privilege of voting. To both these resolutions the conference agreed.

Mr. Braham of Birmingham spoke of the benefit which would accrue to British trade if canal navigation were improved, and proposed that the government should render financial assistance to the local authorities for the purpose. The appointment of a larger proportion of trained commercial men as consuls in other countries was proposed and carried.

MILITARY PARTY IN SERBIA AFTER GRANTS OF LAND

Officers in Balkan Wars Expected to Be Rewarded by Promotions and Property in Territory Taken From Turkey

MINISTRY RESIGNS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Serbia—As had been expected during a period of several weeks, the Pashitch cabinet in Serbia, as already cabled to the Monitor, resigned as a result of the parliamentary crisis, which became finally so acute that the minority opposition refrained from taking part in the sittings of the Skupshchina.

The primary cause of this crisis was the antagonism which existed between the government party and the army. While M. Pashitch was considered to have earned the gratitude of the Serbian nation by the way in which he conducted the affairs of the kingdom during the wars, and gained for Serbia relatively greater advantages in the final settlement than the diplomacy of the other Balkan states gained for themselves, public opinion is also to a considerable extent dissatisfied with the way in which the Serbian government has treated the officers of the Serbian army.

Obstruction Intense

Although M. Pashitch always had a majority in the Skupshchina, the obstruction of the minority opposition was so intense and so persistent that he felt that the government should strengthen its position by submitting the question to the Serbian nation in new elections, thus gaining a temporary respite for himself and his colleagues. The opposition, which for a time employed violent methods of obstruction, suddenly changed its tactics, and instituted a system of passive resistance, refusing even to appear at the sittings of the Skupshchina.

The government profiting by this political strike, without discussion and without opposition, passed one after another a great many important laws. The opposition protested against this action and proclaimed that these laws, passed during the absence of the opposition, were illegal. Public opinion in Serbia, under the influence of the opposition propaganda, became daily more unfriendly towards the Pashitch government, and this resulted, on June 2, in the resignation of the cabinet.

A political state such as that which exists in Serbia could not do so in most countries which have constitutional government, since under this government army officers should not, theoretically, take part in politics. In Serbia the military party has always been very strong. King Peter has sought to restrain officers from participating in political matters, but has only succeeded in a slight degree.

Not Called a Party

The Serbian "crna ruka" (black hand) is not a political party, but may be more properly described as a league or, in other words, a mafia of the army. This black hand league secretly extends its operations to all political and social matters in Serbia, and since the close of the Balkan wars has played a greater role than formerly in Serbian affairs.

Both before and during the war many incidents arose which served to increase the antagonism which always existed in Serbia between the civil and military elements, but since the war this antagonism has become more acute, and there have been times when as an outcome of this there was a danger of the Serbian government becoming involved in serious complications, for the league exerted its influence to such an extent in the matter of the Adriatic harbor and in other matters of an international character that the diplomacy of Pashitch came very near to being a failure.

The Serbian officers who had taken part in the Balkan wars were expected to be rewarded by promotions and by grants of land in those territories which had been taken from Turkey. In this they were disappointed, for the government not only refused to consider the individual demands of the officers or demands made by the officers as a class, but even reduced the annual military budget from some 82,000,000 dinars to about 55,000,000 dinars. The demonstrations which followed on this forced the minister of war to resign.

Government Proceeded

The government did not, however, allow itself to be intimidated, but proceeded immediately to increase the number of officers from 2038 to 2838, to readjust their salaries and to increase the number of gendarmes from 1400 to 4800. In addition, the six months' period of service was increased to one year. These measures, which would naturally be expected to have a favorable effect upon the military party, were received by this party with distrust and dissatisfaction.

One of the latest acts of the Skupshchina was to vote a credit of approximately 129,500,000 dinars for the express purpose of purchasing munitions of war, and the armament supply firms of Schneider in France and of Erhard of Germany received the commissions for the required military supplies. The officers have felt that they should have received individually more consideration.

in view of the fact that the results of the Balkan wars were so advantageous to Serbia.

Every attempt made by the government to develop the army and increase its efficiency and prestige is therefore looked upon by them with indifference and even displeasure. It is probable that the new elections, in spite of the propaganda of the "crna ruka," will result in a victory for the government, but there are many Serbian statesmen who believe that the new cabinet, through the influence exerted by King Peter, will make a greater effort to satisfy some at least of the demands of the officers.

King Peter, after having received in audience the leaders of the different political parties, including also those of the Parliamentary opposition, decided that the only solution of the present governmental crisis was to entrust the formation of a new cabinet to M. Pashitch, inasmuch as among the opposition parties there exist so many serious differences that the formation of a government from a consolidated opposition was impossible.

CITY OF ROUEN IS COMPLIMENTED BY M. POINCARÉ

(Special to the Monitor)

ROUEN, France—The visit of M. Poincaré to Rouen was canceled at the last moment for state reasons, but the speech which he intended to deliver at the annual meeting and banquet of the military riding and shooting associations was read by M. Noulens, minister for war in the Doumergue cabinet.

M. Poincaré spoke of the development of Rouen both as a commercial city and as a port. He drew a vivid picture of her activity, and spoke of the great place which both Rouen and the sister port, Le Havre, were called upon to play in the navigation of the world.

Le Havre was essentially a maritime port, a port of call for large transatlantic steamers. Rouen was the inland port, the center of the coasting trade. Far from being rivals, these two ports, washed by the waters of the same river, aided each other and cooperated in the work of development and progress.

TASMANIA FRUIT SHIPMENTS LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—When the shipments of Tasmanian apples and pears to the overseas markets this season are finished the total will probably be not far short of 1,000,000 bushels. To April 29 approximately 757,063 bushel cases of fruit have been shipped through Hobart, viz., 654,111 cases to the United Kingdom, 72,175 cases to Germany, etc., and 30,777 cases to South America. The total to April 29 is 159,444 cases in excess of the overseas shipments for the whole of last season.

BRITISH PARTY ENDS PARIS VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—After a week of sight-seeing and festivity the lord mayor of London and the British municipal delegates left Paris for England. A farewell dinner was held on the previous evening to the departure, which was attended by the delegates from the various countries. During the day the Invalides was visited and an aviation meeting attended at Longchamps. Before leaving the British delegates expressed themselves as delighted with the cordiality of their reception.

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SARAH BERNHARDT WITHDRAWS SUIT AGAINST ROSTAND

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Edmond Rostand has withdrawn from his retreat in the Pyrenees refusing to defend the suit brought against him by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in connection with the representation of "L'Aiglon." M. Rostand's play, as a cinematograph performance.

M. Rostand points to his friendship for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as the explanation of his attitude in the affair. He does not, however, retract his intention of allowing "L'Aiglon" to be filmed, but offers the proceeds of the cinematograph reproduction to the great actress. Mme. Bernhardt, not to be outdone in courtesy, has withdrawn her action and refuses the fees proffered by M. Rostand. She states that her losses, owing to the competition of the cinematograph, will amount to £200,000.

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The Atlantic House

Powers Expect Albanians to Settle Differences

VALUABLE OLD PAINTING IS FOUND WITH ENGLISH FAMILY



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Portrait of Titian recently discovered

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The discovery of a portrait by Titian behind the discolored varnish of a large canvas, the property of a Shropshire family, has come as no

NAVAL OFFICERS NO LONGER TO LIVE ON SEA, SAYS EXPERT

Admiral Sir Percy Scott Declares Future Commanders Will Be Above It or Under It and That the Submarine Has Driven the Battleships From the Water

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Admiral Sir Percy Scott has published a letter in The Times concerning the real value of dreadnoughts in war time, which is attracting a great deal of attention. Sir Percy Scott, as already outlined in the cable despatches to the Monitor, contends that the perfecting of the submarine, together with the advent of the aeroplane, have so completely revolutionized naval warfare as to render the most up-to-date dreadnought practically valueless.

The letter, which contains Sir Percy Scott's views on the matter, was written to a correspondent in December last, in reply to a request for his opinion as to whether Great Britain would be best advised to build small or large battleships. In this letter, Sir Percy Scott commences by insisting that the real question to settle, before even talking about building more battleships, is: "Are they of use or are they not?"

Utility Done Away With

After pointing out that for some thousands of years and up to quite recently the nations of the world had defended themselves at sea by ships that swam on the water, Sir Percy declares that the introduction of the vessels that swim under the water has, in his opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water.

The functions of a vessel of war, Sir Percy Scott continues, are as follows:

1. To attack ships that come to bombard our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships conveying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensively:

1. To bombard an enemy's ports.
2. To blockade an enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

The submarine renders one, two and three impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines; therefore, the functions of a battleship as regards one, two and three, both defensively and offensively, have disappeared.

Sees No Fleets to Attack

"The fourth function of a battleship," the Admiral continues, "is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent maneuvers, both at home and abroad, where submarines have been employed, and the demonstration should have made us realize that, now that submarines have come in, battleships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purposes, and, consequently, building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defense of the empire."

Proceeding, Sir Percy Scott says that in these circumstances he can see no use for battleships and very little chance

small surprise to its owners and to art collectors. Such discoveries, though comparatively common half a century ago, are now extremely rare. The portrait is that of the artist himself and is dated 1561.

BELIEVE REBELS WILL DISBAND OF OWN ACCORD

Selection of New Ministry by Turkhan Pasha Said to Be Important Factor in Securing Return to Good Order

MONEY IS NEEDED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The exchange of telegrams which has been taking place recently between Rome, Vienna and St. Petersburg, in regard to the proposed international action in Albania, has had the result of again changing the character and scope of this action.

At the meeting of the ambassadors in Budapest recently, and in the several conferences which were held in this connection, it was decided that the military expedition to Albania should assume the form of an international one, but that in reality only Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops should be sent under the command of a general who was not of Austro-Hungarian or Italian nationality.

While the text of the diplomatic correspondence which has subsequently been carried on with regard to the international action in Albania has not, of course, been made public, reports have become current in St. Petersburg and in Rome that Russia has changed her point of view and has communicated to the governments of Austria-Hungary and Italy a proposition that in lieu of a regular military expedition into Albania, which would necessitate detachments of troops of considerable size, and consequently be expensive, each of the great powers should send a very small detachment of troops for the ostensible purpose of protecting Prince William.

Russia Points the Way

It is said that Russia pointed out in her diplomatic notes that the troubles in Albania are of a domestic nature, and that the Albanian government should be given more time to establish order in the interior, before sending a strong military force, which would have the effect, perhaps, of weakening instead of strengthening the Albanian government.

It appears that both Italy and Austria-Hungary have accepted the Russian point of view, and that the general opinion prevailing in diplomatic circles in the three capitals is, that the Albanian government, if supported by a small international military guard in the coast towns, will be equal to the task of suppressing the present rebellion.

The party in Albania which desires a Turkish Prince as ruler is very small, and includes only a part of the Muhammadan Albanians. Both the latter and the Roman Catholic Albanians would prefer to have a ruler of Albanian birth, but the intelligent leaders of all parties feel that it is not wise at present to oppose the will of the powers in this respect, and the fact that serious differences have arisen which will divide the ranks of the rebels, and that several tribes in their entirety remain loyal to Prince William, and are ready to proceed at any time against the rebels, would make it appear that the establishment of order is not an impossibility.

New Cabinet Formation

The formation of a new cabinet is a matter of great urgency, and if Turkhan Pasha selects his colleagues judiciously from among the different parties, it is thought that the rebels will disband and return to their homes of their own accord. The fact that of the loan which was promised by the powers to Albania only a small portion has been advanced, has also to be taken into consideration, as on this account, the organization of the government has been impeded, while it has hindered the work of placing certain institutions, which are very necessary to Albania, on a sound basis.

Turkhan Pasha has telegraphed requests to Vienna and Berlin for another advance on the loan, and at the same time has requested Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs immediately to send a detachment of several hundred soldiers to Durazzo.

The fact that Serbian troops have been sent to the northern boundary of Albania, indicates that there is still the danger that the Albanian rebellion may lead to the international complications which the powers desire to avoid, for although the proposal made in the Serbian press that Albania should be divided equally between Serbia and Greece, is generally considered as a joke, it may, perhaps, have been treated more seriously in those two countries.

SCOTTISH COAL MINERS REDUCTION IN WAGES URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Scottish coal trade conciliation board is now asked by the coal owners to reduce the minimum wage of miners from 7s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. per day, on the grounds, first, of the fall in the price of coal, and second, of the increased cost of production brought about by recent legislation.

A great number of miners earn at present from 8s. to 10s. per day. The Scottish Miners Federation state that the men will strenuously resist any attempt to bring the wage rate under 7s. per day. The matter will probably be submitted to an arbitrator for decision.

GERMAN COLONIAL SOCIETY MAKES PLANS FOR FUTURE

Duke Johann Albrecht von Mecklenburg Says Country Is at Beginning of Development

(Special to the Monitor)

DANZIG, Germany—The annual general meeting of the Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft, German Colonial Society, a society which is the most important of its kind, was recently held in Danzig, with Duke Johann Albrecht von Mecklenburg in the chair.

In an opening speech the Duke pointed out that although the German Empire had accomplished much during the past 30 years, the country was still at the very beginning of its colonial development. Germans, he said, could learn from their rivals the secret of colonial success.

The exhibitions in the African colonies proved that the government was moving in the right direction. The interest taken by the vast majority of the working classes and the enthusiasm expressed by the youth of the country would also give fresh impulse to all colonial endeavors.

Greetings were brought by the farmers from various German colonies. A motion was passed asking the government to take immediate steps to prevent the threatened extinction of whales by bringing about an international agreement with reference to whale fisheries. Another motion was passed granting a sum of M.20,000 for the purpose of organizing an expedition to study the habits of the bird of paradise. Several other motions, some of which referred to an imperial colonial law court and a special administration law court for the colonies, were also carried.

BETTER VICTORIA TENNIS GROUNDS URGED BY SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—A deputation representing the Lawn Tennis Association of Victoria, accompanied by several prominent Melbourne citizens interested in amateur sports, waited on the Victorian premier, Mr. Watt, to urge the desirability of providing better facilities for the playing of matches in Melbourne in which representatives from Great Britain, the United States and continental countries took part.

It was pointed out that in the event of Australian players being successful in this year's Davis cup campaign, Australia would again be the champion nation in lawn tennis, and subsequent competitions would be held in Australasia until the international supremacy went elsewhere.

The deputation solicited the premier's influence towards the grant of a portion of the crown lands in order that conditions in Victoria might be more satisfactory when the playing of future international matches came to be considered.

Mr. Watt replied that he was impressed with the reasonableness of the request, and he promised to give the matter careful consideration so as to ascertain if arrangement could be made to meet the requirements of the deputation.

SUFFRAGE SAID TO BE MAKING BELGIAN GAINS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The general council of the Socialist party recently held an important reunion at the "Maison du Peuple" in Brussels, with a view to discussing the results of the elections held on May 24 and their general effect on the political situation.

It was unanimously agreed that the results of the elections proved decidedly favorable to the partisans of a constitutional revision leading to the introduction of universal suffrage, and it was decided to publish throughout the country a manifesto directing public attention to the marked progress achieved in the matter of inaugurating electoral reform.

It was also decided that, at the opening of the next session of Parliament, a proposal to bring about constitutional revision will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, and on this occasion the petition in favor of universal suffrage bearing some 300,000 signatures will also be submitted to legislative consideration. An imposing demonstration will, at the same time, be made by those in favor of the movement.

HOUSE OF LORDS GIVES ITS SANCTION TO MOSCOW LOAN

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The House of Lords has granted its sanction to the new Moscow loan for Rs.36,000,000, and has authorized it to be expended in the following manner:

Improvement of water works. Rs.13,500,000
Building of schools. 4,900,000
Building to be erected by the town in commemoration of the tricentenary celebrations of the House of Romanoff. 2,300,000
The remaining sum is to be devoted to the general improvement of the town itself, such as the laying down of new tramway lines, etc. The loan will bear interest at 4½ per cent

NEW HEBRIDES INTERESTS SEEM LARGELY FRENCH

Commercial Statistics Show That Business of English Firms Falls Considerably Below That of Chief Competitors on Islands

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—On the eve of the sitting of the New Hebrides conference in London the Temps publishes an account of the development of the interests of Great Britain and France in those islands. From the introduction of civilization into the New Hebrides, their development has concurred with the advance of French and English interests.

In 1818 Presbyterian missionaries appeared in one of the islands and were followed by a Roman Catholic order in 1848. It was not until 1860 that the opportunity for colonists and traders arose. In 1871 English interests alone were represented in the islands, but communication was becoming extensive with New Caledonia.

In 1878 an agreement was signed by the British and French governments for the maintenance of the independence of the archipelago. In 1882 the English, or rather the Australian element had distinctly the upper hand, both in the possession of land and in commercial development.

French Society Formed
In 1882 the French Society of the New Hebrides was formed in Noumea under the name of Caledonian Company of the New Hebrides, with John Higginson, a pioneer of French interests in the Australian Pacific, as director. The formation of this company was the signal for an extraordinary advance of French influence, and by 1885 seven eighths of the land, or the property of the British colonists, had passed into French possession.

Australia responded by the formation of a company in New South Wales for the establishment of a regular service of boats with the archipelago, and by this means Australian commercial supremacy was temporarily maintained.

In 1904 the Messageries Maritimes instituted a regular service with the New Hebrides and the French government freed all products of the islands from customs duties. This placed a very great advantage on the side of the French, for Australia did not follow suit, with the result that the British colonists were obliged to send their products to New Caledonia, thus putting the whole of the export trade in the hands of the French company.

In 1905 a report was drawn up by a British high commissioner in which French colonization was declared to have reached greater development than that of Great Britain, it being shown that at that date there were 401 French residents to 228 British. In 1913 a fresh report by a French high commissioner established the French ascendancy both in the matter of the possession of land and in the number of colonists.

Statistics of Trade

As to statistics concerning the trade carried on by French and British in the islands, they are not full enough to enable a very accurate analysis to be made of the respective interests. According to the French high commissioner's report in 1912, the total value of the trade of the islands in that year was £7,866,231 of which £3,767,230 were imports and £4,098,902 exports. Australian imports were valued at £2,269,600 and the exports at £551,825.

The imports from New Caledonia amounted to £997,630 and the exports to £506,030. Though on the whole, commercial supremacy lies with Australia, the Temps points out that if the business transacted by individual French and English firms in the New Hebrides is considered, the advantage is seen to lie with the French; the imports of the French firms being worth £2,681,016 and the exports £2,028,751, whilst the imports of the English firms amount to £1,086,214 and their exports to £1,470,150.

The article closes with a tribute to the civilizing influence of the Presbyterian missionaries, but it is remarked that the era of missions is closed and that the development of the New Hebrides is in their economic activity.

ALSATIAN ARTIST RELEASED

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBURG, Alsace-Lorraine—Hans, the Alsatian artist, who was arrested on a charge of sedition recently, has been temporarily released pending his trial at Leipzig.

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many a dish a feast.
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COUNT OKUMA PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS

Japanese Premier Before Members of International Press Association Says Prestige Should Be Such as to Be Looked on as Echo of Sound Public Opinion

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—In a speech which he made lately to the members of the International Press Association of Japan, and the Shunju-kai (Japanese Press Association), the Premier, Count Okuma, expressed regret that one in so responsible a position as Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton should have made the remark attributed to him in a recent address in New Zealand.

The members of the International Press Association of Japan and the Shunju-kai were guests at a reception given by Count Okuma, who paid high tributes to the press. Besides the Premier there were present Viscount Oura, minister of agriculture and commerce; Mr. Watazaki, minister of finance; Admiral Yashiro, minister of the navy; Mr. Ozaki, minister of justice, and Mr. Taketomi, minister of communications.

Judicious Use Urged

In addressing the gathering of over 100 leading representatives of the press in Japan and the outside world, the Count dwelt upon the "power of the pen," and hopes for its judicious use. He began by saying that real constitutional government meant government by the people for the people, and emphasized the importance of the part played by the press in forming the trend of public opinion.

The government, he said, was led by the voice of the people, who in turn were led by the press. A ministry retired, if this retirement was demanded by the people. The press should represent popular sentiment, and therefore its utterances and criticisms were always regarded with the utmost respect by the present ministry.

This remark was followed by a very pointed one to the effect that the prestige of the press should be such as to deserve to be looked upon as an echo of sound public opinion. He pointed out, at the same time, that the more powerful a weapon was, the more care should be taken in its actual use. The press should not be dragged down to gratify sensation mongers, and it should always be remembered that with the power invested in any one, there existed a corresponding degree of responsibility.

Addresses Correspondents

Addressing the foreign correspondents, the Count kindly promised to give opportunities for them to see him at any time. He said that misunderstanding or misrepresentation worked great harm in international relations, and expressed his sincere desire for a better understanding of Japan in other countries. He referred to the remark of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, made in New Zealand, as regards the position of Asia versus Europeans.

The Count was sorry, he said, that this kind of utterance should have em-

anated from one in so responsible a position. According to the Premier, the sole cause of such an expression was owing to a misapprehension, and he again remarked that his time would be at the disposal of foreign correspondents, so that he would be ready to receive them whenever a doubt should be felt by them as to Japan's attitude in her external policy.

He expressed his confidence that by thoroughly going over the situation in personal conversation Japan's motive, as well as her attitude, would be clearly defined, and those who were free from bias would no longer have room to doubt.

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Burnett's ALMOND EXTRACT

Is made from the finest Smyrna Almonds. That is why it gives such delicious results. There is a wonderful satisfaction in using the best.

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Saver's Guide FREE

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8 to 14 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Anti-Injunction Bill in Senate Today

TEMPLARS GO ON ST. JOHNS DAY EXCURSIONS

Commanderies Take Trips to Shore and Mountains, Holding Parades and Carrying Out Programs of Field Sports

VISITORS ENTERTAINED

With all the commanderies but one celebrating St. John's day, the Knights Templars of Boston are participating to an unusual degree in the observance of the feast this year. Today, and on days following, outings and receptions are planned and all the organizations, with the exception of the St. Omer commandery of Dorchester, are to partake in pilgrimages a week later.

After a parade in Cambridge this forenoon, members of Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templars, took special cars for Rowe's wharf and boarded the boat for Nantasket beach, where a special conclave is being held in celebration of St. John's day. The Knights were in full dress regalia.

Dinner was served at Paragon park and a program of field sports was carried out. The return will be made late in the afternoon. Accompanying the Knights was the Coast artillery band.

Seven commanderies are at Nantasket today, the earlier arrival being the Dunlap commandery of Bath, Me., which arrived in Boston on special cars yesterday. These members will stay at the beach for three hours and after dinner will return to Boston. They were welcomed by their hosts, the Palestine commandery of Chelsea yesterday upon their arrival at the North station and they were entertained with an automobile drive along the North Shore, a dinner and a military ball in the evening at the state armory.

The visiting ladies from Maine are to be entertained with an automobile ride to Lexington, Concord and Harvard University. Eminent Sir Arthur B. Stilphen is in command of the visitors and Eminent Sir James S. Harrower is in charge of the hosts.

Gethsemane commandery of Newton, Charles J. Shepard, E. C., in extending its hospitality to Mt. Horeb commandery of Concord, N. H., is assisted by Bay State commandery of Brockton, George A. Thatcher, E. C., and South Shore commandery of East Weymouth.

After the arrival of the Concord Templars at Waltham today they will be escorted by Gethsemane to Newton for a luncheon. Later they will board a train for Boston and will be joined by the other two commanderies. With three bands they will parade to Rowe's wharf to take the steamer for Nantasket.

The outing of Cambridge commandery, Walter C. Wardwell, E. C., will also be at Nantasket.

An outing at Suntaug lake today is the program of William Parkman commandery of East Boston. Cyprus commandery of Hyde Park makes a pilgrimage to Portland, Me., and Peaks island, with a sail around Casco bay.

Olivet of Lynn, with Athol of Athol, Ivanhoe of Gardner and Orange of Orange as guests, after a parade to the state boulevard, will go to Nahant.

Boston commandery will go to Templeton June 27. De Molay commandery plans to go to Nantucket June 28. Hugh De Pavens commandery of Melrose will go to Lake Sunapee, N. H., June 27. Beaumont commandery is to go to the White mountains Friday.

FRENCH SOCIETY HOLDS GATHERING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With a parade in the afternoon and a concert in the auditorium in the evening, the St. Jean Baptiste Society held its fiftieth anniversary here Tuesday.

There were 3000 representatives of this French organization in the parade. The festival continues today and Thursday.

BANGOR HOLDS CARNIVAL WEEK

BANGOR, Me.—Bangor's carnival week, which opened Monday night, is proving to be a success. This afternoon the decorated bicycle parade is announced to be the feature for children. On Friday the parade of fraternal orders is to take place as well as the motorcycle endurance run. Tuesday night was styled "confetti" night.

PANAMA CANAL MAY NOT BE OPEN TO TRAFFIC BY JULY 1

WASHINGTON—As the opening of the Panama canal to traffic approaches, the war department is daily besought by shippers for exact information as to when they may bill cargoes by the new all-water route between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The latest information is to the time of opening is contained in a letter from Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, to a shipping firm, and transmitted to Secretary of War Garrison. The letter says:

"We had every reasonable expectation that the canal would be opened for commerce by July 1, but due to renewed

TRANSATLANTIC AIR BOAT STANDS FIRST REAL TEST

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.—Glenn H. Curtiss, builder, and Lieut. John Cyril Porte, R. N., made trial flights on Tuesday in the transatlantic aeroblast America. The hydro-aeroplane, weighing 3500 pounds, made 65 miles an hour on half power. The biplane carried 100 pounds of sand and a 200-pound passenger.

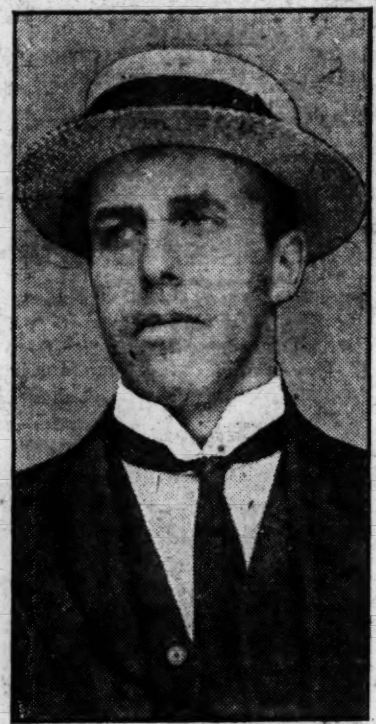
The airship, measuring 72 feet from tip to tip of wings, made six flights after she left the surface of Lake Keuka. Glenn Curtiss made the first three and Lieutenant Porte the final three trial passages in the air. The airboat steered well and acted so as to please both of her navigators.

It is the plan of Mr. Curtiss and Lieutenant Porte to give the America several more trials, then take her apart, box the sections and take them to Newfoundland, from whence the transatlantic voyage is to be attempted about July 15.

Mr. Curtiss said after the trials:

"I feel highly encouraged, in fact, quite satisfied, over the showing the America made today. She exceeded my expectations. I hardly expected to take her up in the air on the first time out, but she did everything we asked of her so well that I went through more of the program than I had planned."

"I have no fault to find with any single feature. We shall attach water planes to her to make the lift easier. There may be other slight changes to make, but as she stands today she is substantially the boat that will attempt the crossing."



LIEUT. JOHN CYRIL PORTE, R.N.
Who will try to cross the ocean in Wanamaker aeroplane

CAMPAIGN TO KEEP COUNCIL AT ITS PRESENT SIZE IS BEGUN

Chairman Prince of Boston Charter Association Tells of Plans Made to Oppose Lomasney Bill for Enlargement of Body on Referendum

A meeting of an executive committee appointed by the Boston Charter Association to perfect an organization to oppose the Lomasney bill for the enlargement of the city council on referendum was held yesterday. Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the association, issued the following statement:

"We have a nucleus of a committee of nearly 3000 citizens of Boston to start with. We are planning an organization to conduct a fight in every ward. This committee will be made up in the first instance from the citizens who registered their protest to Governor Walsh against the signing of the Lomasney bill."

"The definite make-up of the organization which is to fight for the preservation of the present charter will be announced later."

"We plan to show to the voters that under the present system every section of the city has had a fair share of the tax levy expended upon it for improvements, and that log-rolling on appropriations is a thing of the past."

"It will be the purpose to show that the attempt which is to be made to change the membership of the council is only preliminary to an effort to nullify the charter and return to the old system. It was stated on the floor of the House during the debate on the charter and not denied by Mr. Lomasney that the next step would be to revise the charter so as to provide for a return to party designations on the municipal ballot."

"The House abused its power by foisting a charter referendum upon Boston in a way which should arouse the indignation of every citizen who believes in the present form of municipal government and the right of home rule for Boston."

"I am satisfied from the many offers of cooperation which we are receiving from all parts of Boston that the great majority of the voters are satisfied with the present city council elected at large has brought about, and will vote no on the referendum on the Lomasney charter bill, which attempts to restore district representation."

"The citizens of Boston can no longer remain apathetic. They must decide whether or not they want to go back to the old system of government. If they do not want to go back they must do their part to maintain the charter in the interests of every section of the city and of every class of the community."

ORGANIZED LABOR WINS CONTEST

Recognition of organized labor after a contest lasting eight years, involving hundreds of workmen in the United States and an expenditure of about \$1,500,000, has been brought about by conferences between representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the firm of Irving & Casson, furniture dealers and manufacturers of Boston and Cambridge.

The firm now is to accept union men and union conditions, and it is understood will have vacated injunctions which it secured from the courts.

SPRINGFIELD CAR HEARING IS OPENED

Hearings on the controversy between the Springfield Street Railway Company and its employees begin today at the State House before the arbitration board consisting of Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk law school, chairman; Henry E. Reynolds for the company and M. J. Hennessey, financial secretary of the Springfield division of the Association of Street Railway Employees.

James M. Swift, former state attorney-general, is representing the company and James H. Vahey, the men.

WESTINGHOUSE MEN'S WORK TERMS

PITTSBURGH—The action of E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in notifying on Tuesday a committee representing 12,000 Westinghouse strikers that the officials would deal with the men when they returned to work; that the company would operate open shops and pay men according to their efficiency, is believed to end the strike conferences for the present.

ZACATECAS FALLS, DECLARES REPORT WASHINGTON GETS

WASHINGTON—Zacatecas fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists on June 19 after hard fighting, according to word received here from a high authority in Tampico. San Luis Potosi is expected to fall in several days. Another big battle is imminent at Queretaro, according to this despatch.

Further advices in the same despatch from Tampico were to the effect that General Aguila, commandant of the Constitutional port of Tuxpam, had intercepted 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition landed by the German vessel Ypiranga at Puerto Mexico several weeks ago for delivery to Huerta and was now using this ammunition against the Federals.

Believing that the capture of San Luis Potosi is only a few days off the railroad is being repaired in an effort to cut off the retreat of the Federals. General Natera, with a large force of Constitutionalists, is attempting to reach Aguas Calientes to block the Federal retreat to Mexico City. Many trainloads of Constitutional soldiers are said to have been sent south to aid in the pursuit of the Federal army.

The Tampico despatch was also authority for a report that Zapata is again near Mexico City with a large force.

State department officials were inclined to doubt the statement concerning the reported seizure of the Federal ammunition off the Ypiranga. They pointed out that the Puerto Mexico-Mexico City railroad was several hundred miles beyond the Constitutional lines, and that neither General Aguila's nor any other Carranzista force had ever been reported by consular, war or navy officials so far south as the railroad line, which is in control of the Federals.

Reports of the various Mexican factions dealing with their belief in the success or failure of mediation will not be discussed by administration officials. They say that all such declarations are intended for home reading and have no real bearing on the situation.

One report current in diplomatic circles says that definite assurances have been given President Wilson through Consular Representative George Carothers that Villa and the military arm of the revolution will accept any plan that seems just to the United States for ending the war, providing that it does not rob them of the fruits of their victory.

Meanwhile it is stated the United States will hold to its present position and await developments. It is stated that, despite the seeming obstacles encountered, Secretary of State Bryan has not given up hope that the entire Mexican difficulty will be in position to be fully settled soon after July 1.

Mexican Constitutionalists await the arrival of other representatives on the way here with instructions from Carranza before taking formal action on the invitation from the American delegates at Niagara to meet with them and the Huerta delegates informally. The Constitutionalists here claim to be ignorant of the mission upon which Calderon and Breceda are coming to Washington.

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MEXICO PEACE MAY REST WITH TWO FACTIONS

(Continued from page one)

Fernando I. Calderon to represent Carranza in the informal conferences, had arrived at New Orleans and declared that Carranza was firm in his attitude that he would not treat with Huerta except on the battlefield. Breceda added: "We are on a very important mission to Washington, of which we cannot talk, but it is not to meet with Huerta formally or informally."

These expressions were construed here to be part of the desire of Breceda and Calderon not to disclose the purpose of their mission until their arrival either at Washington or Niagara Falls.

CARRANZA ENVOY TO MEET BRECEDA AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—Fernando I. Calderon and Alfredo Breceda, representing Carranza, are ready to leave for Washington. The former said Carranza would not enter informal peace conferences; the latter declared he was going to Washington on his own initiative, to tell the administration facts concerning the situation, and that only by coincidence had he and Breceda met at New Orleans.

Monday Juan Urquidí of the Washington Constitutionalists junta conferred with both men. Breceda's departure for Washington was delayed by receipt of word that a messenger from Carranza wished to meet him here.

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Measure Pronounced by Attorney-General to Be Constitutional Opposed by Many Employers on Docket of Senate

PASS ENROLLING PLAN

Disposal of the anti-injunction bill so far as the present Legislature is concerned may be settled in the Senate this afternoon when it comes up on the question of taking its second reading. Interest in the debate is specially keen as much work has been done by supporters and opponents. It already has passed the House.

Opposed by employers of labor who declare that the bill proposes to legalize the boycott and intimidation of workmen, the bill is favored by the labor organizations as giving them additional rights in labor disputes. In substance, the bill provides that courts shall not issue writs of injunction in labor disturbances except in extreme cases.

Consideration Has Waited

Consideration of the measure has been held up pending an opinion from Attorney-General Thomas J. Boynton as to the constitutionality of the bill. In the opinion, read at yesterday's session, the attorney-general said that the bill was not unconstitutional. He also described the bill in part as follows:

"This proposed bill selects and classifies the property rights therein specified and by roundabout phraseology denies to those rights the benefit and protection of the writ of injunction in cases of labor trouble. Though the threatened damage be great and irreparable, the writ is not to issue for their protection if this bill becomes law. The bill contemplates a radical change in our law and a new departure in the public policy of the Commonwealth."

In the House late yesterday the bill to abolish party enrollment as a prerequisite to voting at primaries was passed to be engrossed after the adoption of an amendment providing for a referendum of the bill to the voters at the state election in November. The bill would not take effect unless accepted at that time by a majority.

The Senate has not yet acted on the measure.

Much opposition arose to the referendum amendment during the debate in the House. Several Progressive party members, including Representatives Currier, Gurney, Dahlborg and Carr, opposed the referendum while favoring the bill itself. They declared that the referendum feature was unnecessary. One member said that too many measures were being referred to the people.

Progressives Are Criticized

Representatives Beck of Chelsea, Hays of Boston and others took advantage of these remarks to chide the Progressives members for opposing a referendum when the referendum amendment to the constitution adopted last year had been one of the principal planks of the Progressive platform.

Representative Dahlborg's rejoinder that he was tired of referendums was received with much laughter from Republicans and Democrats.

From the Democrats' side, Representative Burdick of Adams urged his party members to defeat the referendum amendment, saying that the Democrats had nothing to fear as they always kept their promises to the people.

Referendum Is Carried

Representative Cox, Republican floor leader, asked if the Democratic member included the Democratic promises to reduce the cost of necessities and not to abolish the tolls provision in the Panama canal act.

This remark brought Representative Lomasney, Democratic leader, to his feet with a defense of the Democratic administration and criticism of Republicans who Mr. Lomasney alleged had voted for the tolls provision.

The referendum amendment was carried by a vote of 177 to 32, after which the bill was passed by a vote of 133 to 70.

Shortly after the House gave a first reading to a bill to reduce the general price of gas in Boston from 80 cents per thousand cubic feet to 70 cents, the Senate passed the Niland bill for a reduction from 85 cents to 80 cents in East Boston.

Work of the Senate

In the Senate late yesterday the bill for an investigation of the affairs of Middlesex county was rejected as recommended by the committee on ways and means. Senators Hilton and Fisher opposed the bill, and Senator J. P. Brennan favored it.

Reconsideration of the defeat of the Governor's bill to allow the retention by the state of certain of the corporation taxes was refused.

By a rising vote of 18 to 0 the Senate ordered to a third reading the bill which provides a sentence of six months in the house of correction for any man found guilty of molesting a woman.

The bill giving supervision of water supply companies to the gas and electric light commissioners was given a third reading without debate.

Raise for Sheriff Proposed

The committee on counties reported a bill to give John Quinn, sheriff of Suffolk county, a salary raise of \$1000 annually. At present he receives \$3000 as sheriff and \$1000 as keeper of Charlestown jail. The bill now reported provides that he shall receive \$4000 as sheriff.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford offered an order for a recess committee of three senators and six representatives to sit during recess to investigate the

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO

FOR CAMP OR COTTAGE

Columbia Jewel \$44.00
Outfit only . . .



Including 1 Machine like cut; 10 10-inch Double faced Columbia records (20 selections); 1 10-inch Record Album; 1 12-inch Record Album and assorted "Royal Blue" needles 4.00 Down and 2.00 per week if you wish. Exhibition in our talking machine parlors 4th floor.

FREE-TWO BOOKLETS OF DANCING INSTRUCTION—FREE

subject of charters and laws governing cities. The order was referred to the committee on rules.

Many of the legislators went to Revere beach last evening under the guidance of Senator Bagley of East Boston and Representative Beck and Caro of Chelsea and Casassa of Revere. The chief purpose of the trip was to acquaint the members with conditions in relation with the petitions which came to the Legislature this year for a five cent railway fare to Revere beach from all parts of Boston and other points in the metropolitan district.

BILL FOR STATE TO BUY ROAD TO BE SUBMITTED

(Continued from page one)

Tally opposed to state ownership of the Boston & Maine and to prefer the railroad bill on the calendar.

The first section of the Davenport bill provides that the state treasurer shall purchase the Boston & Maine stock now held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company at a price to be fixed if possible by agreement between the Governor and council representing the state and officials representing the holding company. This stock is said to represent 51 per cent of the total Boston & Maine stock, or a controlling interest in the road.

Trustees for Stock

Section 2 provides that the Governor shall appoint five citizens of Massachusetts to serve as trustees to vote the stock and to represent the state in other ways. The chairman of this board of trustees is to be designated by the Governor and to receive a salary of \$20,000 annually. The salaries of the other trustees are to be fixed by the Governor and council.

Section 3 requires the trustees to make and submit to the Governor a plan for managing the Boston & Maine. This plan is to include if practicable provisions for the appointment of directors of the road to represent the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the minority stockholders, the employees and "such trade organizations as the state Board of Trade, Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Clearing House Association."

Section 4 provides for a referendum of this bill to the voters. If accepted by a majority vote it is to take effect immediately. If there is no majority vote, the provisions of sections 2 and 3 relative to the appointment of trustees and the plan for reorganization is to take effect just the same.

Mr. Davenport proposes to offer this bill formally when the unmerging bill is reached for debate. In the meantime the Davenport bill is to be printed as House 2776.

Merit System Proposed

The plan is to include also if practicable provisions for the appointment and promotion of employees on a merit system.

The trustees are to report this plan by the first Wednesday of February, 1915.

Section 4 provides that the public service commission shall report to the Governor by Jan. 1, 1915, what increase, if any, shall be made in the capital stock or bonds of the Boston & Maine for the purpose of building extensions of incurring other indebtedness.

Section 5 provides that the state treasurer shall expend such sums in purchasing the stock as the Governor and council shall authorize.

Section 6 provides for a referendum of this bill to the voters. If accepted by a majority vote it is to take effect immediately. If there is no majority vote, the provisions of sections 2 and 3 relative to the appointment of trustees and the plan for reorganization is to take effect just the same.

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Publicity Men to See Peace Carnival

Delegates at Advertising Convention Tonight to See Celebration in Honor of One Hundred Years of U. S.-Canada Amity

CONFERENCES HELD

TORONTO, Ont.—Departmental sessions during the day and a carnival to-night in honor of the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States bade fair this morning to keep the 4000 delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World busy.

The newspaper departmental session considered various phases of advertising, including national publicity.

Standards Are Adopted

These standards of newspaper practice were adopted unanimously Tuesday:

It is the duty of the newspaper:

1. To protect the honest advertiser and the general newspaper reader as far as possible from deceptive or offensive advertising.
2. To sell advertising as a commodity on the basis of proved circulation and the service the paper will render the manufacturer or the merchant and to provide the fullest information as to the character of such circulation and how procured.
3. To maintain uniform rates, according to classifications, and to present those rates as far as possible with a uniform card.
4. To accept no advertising which is antagonistic to the public welfare.
5. To effect the largest possible cooperation with other newspapers in the same field for the establishment and maintenance of these standards.

The resolution was moved by Allen D. Albert, chairman; Senator Lafayette Young, Robert J. Virtue, Edward Bode, Louis Wiley, Edward Walker, committee.

The National Advertiser

"How National Advertisers Can Use Newspapers Effectively," was the subject discussed today by Daniel A. Carroll of New York. He said in part:

"On analysis of all the factors which enter into the plans before advertising is considered, concentrated or territorial advertising is often found to be the first logical step to gauge the buying potentialities of the consumer. The most effective local medium to answer this purpose is the daily newspaper. I hope that every general advertiser who attends this great convention will give serious thought to the great subject of newspaper advertising and go back to his home city with determination that he is going to insist that his advertising agency will make a thorough analysis of the newspaper situation as it pertains to his particular business."

How News Columns Help

"Constructive Newspaper Cooperation" was discussed by F. D. Webb of the Baltimore News. He said in part:

"The newspaper's financial page is an illustration of constructive newspaper cooperation. The better the financial page, the better the possibilities for constructive advertising in connection with the financial editor's work. The sporting page is another almost unconscious illustration of the same thing. Not one tenth of the present enormous volume of real estate advertising to be found in every newspaper in the United States would have been developed had the constructive news support been lacking to it."

"In my opinion, these special developments, in which news and advertising are worked together for the development of any particular business, have just begun and the extent to which they will ultimately go is hard to predict, and will probably only be limited by the prevailing taste of a community and the ability and strength of the advertising department to keep up with their growth."

Religious Press Appeal

William E. Barton, D. D., editor of The Advance, Chicago, discussed "The Idealism of the Religious Press and its Value to the Business Community." In part he said:

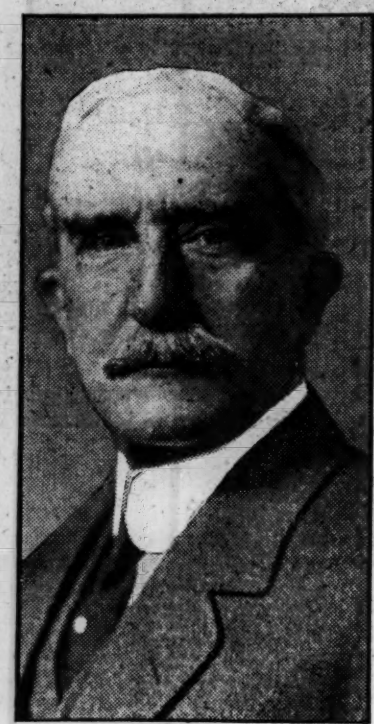
"I could easily find it in my heart to use this occasion to ask all of our brothers in the advertising world that they give to the religious press larger consideration than they have been accustomed to give, for it is certain that these papers must have some advertising of a high grade if they are to continue their work and enlarge its use."

JOHN WANAMAKER FORECASTS IMPROVED LABOR PROSPECT

Philadelphia Merchant Thinks Trade Unionism Will Have Better Leadership, Urges Business to Recognize Employees Organizations, Public Ownership

PHILADELPHIA—That it is sound business to recognize organizations of labor was the declaration of John Wanamaker, merchant and former postmaster general of the United States, Tuesday, in giving testimony before the United States commission on industrial relations. Contract with the employees is a remedy for much misunderstanding, he said. On the general question of unionism Mr. Wanamaker said he believed labor has "suffered frightfully" in the past because of poor leaders, but added that he is seeing a better leadership come in.

SPEAKER BEFORE ADVERTISING MEN



FRANK PRESBREY

Tells of agency aid in national publicity

fulness. There is nothing we need so much as that our brothers in the advertising world shall believe in us, not despising the day of small things, but counting the religious press worthy of their special and brotherly consideration.

"We have real need of the help of our friends in the advertising world. I believe that the religious press, with all its inevitable limitations, stands for an ideal which is in the completest possible accord with the ideals of this association, and that to some extent represents those ideals with a certain definiteness which makes it of real value to the advertising world. You stand for truth, sincerity and righteousness."

Magazine as City-Booster

"The Use of a Magazine to Boost a City" was discussed by Clifton D. Jackson, secretary of the Business Men's Association of Mount Clemens, Mich. He described the power behind the magazine, the reader, the magazine and the "Peculiar Draw."

"The peculiar draw to well known ads, editorials and other writings," he said, "causes one to wonder, how to express thought."

How may you and I become so alive to the possibilities of our work that without conscious effort we shall allow thoughts to flow from us into messages that draw? Our efforts always fall short of what we ought to say and how we ought to say it. Yet, the service of advertising proves that in just such occasions as this are born certain rules which will properly guide us in our various activities in advertising.

Advertising Nation's Resources

W. J. White, press agent for the immigration branch of the department of the interior at Ottawa, discussed "Advertising the Resources of a Country" in part as follows:

"Daily papers and magazines bring large returns in other kinds of business but in advertising the resources of a country—the productiveness of the soil, the procuring of people to work it—they are of small comparative value to the agricultural and weekly country press. These last named mediums reach the class we want—the men to whom arguments about the agricultural resources appeal."

"As for copy, we used two kinds. We kept running almost continuously in the papers we used a small display ad. announcing a 100 acre farm in western Canada free, and have given in connection with this a list of agents from whom information could be secured."

"This has been supplemented by printing as reading notices letters of actual settlers who have succeeded, descriptive articles detailing the possibilities for the settler, the annual crop statistics, the demand for farm help and such other

things as would be of interest to the prospective settler. But in no sense have we attempted to disguise this or make the reader believe that it was anything other than paid advertising for Canada."

Interest of the Consumer

Prof. Paul L. Cherington of Harvard University summarized his talk on "The Consumer's Interest in Advertising" as follows:

"The day of continued success of dishonest advertising is past. But more important still is the fact that the consumer is rising and will continue to rise to smite the advertiser who induces him to buy to his own hurt."

"Before the advertiser, now, looms the need for being sure that his advertising is not merely true. His next need is to be sure that it is of real service."

E. E. Critchfield of Chicago reviewed "An Eventful Year in Advertising Agency History," saying in part:

"I am of the belief that when the present minority made up of minor offenders appreciates the fact that doing business on a dignified scale, with strict observance of the ethics and of the unwritten code of agency morals, is not only the way that is right, but the way that pays, then we shall have near 100 per cent efficiency and near 100 per cent membership in these organizations of active agency workers."

"Advertising Is the Spark"

Herman Philipson of Dallas, Tex., discussed "Telling the Tale of Trade; the Advertising of the Retail Merchant." He summed up as follows:

"Good advertising is to business what the spark is to the automobile. It is the great dynamic force that sets the cogs of trade in motion. The greater and more efficient the spark, just so much greater is the accomplishment of results. The endowed business advan-

SURVEY GIVES TABLE COSTS NO HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Several Staples Important to the Householder Develop a Downward Tendency—Beef and Pork Lower and Butter Making Exceptional Decline—Eggs Advance

Table expenditures today should not require a greater appropriation from the family purse than they demanded a year ago. This is revealed in a commercial survey of the markets of today as compared with conditions last spring, which, in fact, further discloses that a downward tendency is apparent in the prices of not a few of those staples which are considered the more important to the householder.

While groceries in many instances remain firm, some products are higher now than they were at the corresponding period in 1913. But on the other hand, fresh meats and other provisions are facing a lower market today than last spring. Dairy products also average somewhat lower than a year back.

Quotations now on beef show a drop of 50c and more per hundredweight at wholesale over last year. Dealers attribute this decline to the successful competition of the imported product which has been received this spring in considerable quantities from Argentina, Montevideo and Australia. Some dealers are offering their imported beef as a good substitute for the western-raised beef and say that a good demand is found, though it is pointed out that the imported product is highly refrigerated and is not so rich in taste as western beef.

Pork has taken a decided slump this spring. Today's prices range in some instances as low as \$3 less than that of a year ago.

	April, 1913	April, 1914	May, 1913	May, 1914
Butter, creamery	\$0.31@0.32	\$0.25	\$0.25@0.26	\$0.25@0.26
Cheese, York state	18 1/2	18 1/2	14@16	14
Eggs, henry	22	22@23	23@24	22
Fowl, large western	19@20	19@20	19@21	19@20
Chicken, western	16	16	16@17	16
Chicken, eastern	22	22	22	16
Potatoes, Maine	1.20@1.25	1.50@1.75	1.30@1.90	1.50@1.65
Flour, spring patent	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Beef, whole cattle	12 1/2@13	12 1/2@13	12@12 1/2	12 1/2@13
Mutton, extra	11@11 1/2	10@10 1/2	10	10
Lamb, western spring	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15
Pork, barrel	22.00	19.50@20.50	21.00	19.50@19.75
Lard, rendered	11 1/2@12 1/2	11	12 1/2	10 1/2@11 1/2
Hams, smoked	16@17 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
Beans, California pea	3.00	3.05	3.65@3.75	3.35
Beans, New York pea	2.35@2.40	2.25	2.40@2.50	2.30
Strawberries, Florida	30@35	30@30	20	30@32

INTERMOUNTAIN CLAIMS ON FILE REACH \$12,000,000

Seventeen Railroad Concerns Are Held Liable Under Freight Rate Decision of Court

WASHINGTON—Seventeen railway companies, constituting transcontinental freight routes, are liable, under the decision of the United States supreme court in the so-called inter-mountain cases, for many millions of dollars in reparation on shipments made since the institution of the cases.

The precise amount involved in claims already filed with the interstate commerce commission has not been estimated but it approximates \$12,000,000. One batch of claims filed by a single attorney aggregates more than \$2,000,000. Scores of cases have been filed by shippers. Each case or claim is a subject of adjudication.

Since the granting of about \$2,000,000 to shippers in the "yellow pine cases" the commission has been cautious in allowing reparation.

In these cases the commission fixed the amount of reparation at 65 per cent of the proved claims.

tages of an institution may be as powerful as is the dormant gasoline, but without the spark of proper publicity no institution can hope to reach the ultimate goal of business success.

"The business concern that has attained a place of preeminence as a result of sound advertising methods holds a position, in the estimation of the public, that is practically unassailable. Every accomplishment in advertising, whether on the part of a storekeeper in a country town or a merchant prince in a metropolis, is bringing the entire realm of advertising nearer and nearer to the climax of standardization. Every successful campaign is moving us closer to that ultimate goal when all advertising will have become a certainty. In the meantime, the retail merchant of the present should study his own advertising. His advertising should be as plain as the merchant and his store, his every 'ad' should inspire confidence."

Frank Presbrey of New York spoke on "Some Things the Advertising Agent Has Done to Better National Advertising."

This afternoon a general session was held. The nominating board reported. Presentation of work was made by the national vigilance committee and the national education committee.

Boston Party Is Busy

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston was elected Tuesday to represent New England on a committee named to carry out the wishes of the Associated Advertising Club, George W. Hopkins of the Boston delegation spoke at the general session on "Economics and Advertising."

Henry B. Humphrey of Boston also spoke. A lecture on educational matters was given by James Schermerhorn of Detroit last night at a conference in the Pilgrim Publicity Association's headquarters. The women of the Pilgrims' party spent Tuesday at Niagara Falls.

SCOTS CELEBRATE NATION'S VICTORY AT BANNOCKBURN

Celebration of the victory and final freedom of the Scottish people attained in the battle of Bannockburn is being continued today in Boston. A meeting of Clan McKimley, the sovereign clan of Boston, will be held tonight in Hancock hall, Uphams Corner.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Highland Guard opened the celebration last night with a sail to Bass Point. Clan Mackinnon met in Woburn, sang Scottish songs and listened to addresses by the Rev. William J. Stewart, Stewart W. Miller, grand chief, and Miss Jennie A. Skinner.

The Caledonian Club will hold open night in Deacon hall Thursday. Speeches will be made by Peter Kerr, royal secretary of the Massachusetts Order of Scottish Clans, and others. John Daniels will sing.

Alfred C. Stewart, chieftain of the Highland Guard, described the Bannockburn battle to those who took the harbor trip last night. He is a descendant of Walter Stewart, one of the commanders at Bannockburn.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 Scots in Massachusetts are celebrating their freedom with exercises that are to last a week or more.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL GATHERING OPENS

CHICAGO—With 4000 delegates in attendance from all over the world, the fourteenth international Sunday school convention began here Tuesday night. The main session was held at Medinah Temple, with the president, William N. Hartshorn, in the chair.

Demands of delegates that the eligibility of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints be settled was turned over to a special committee, which is to report to the executive committee.

At the meeting of the executive committee a report was read signed by Shailer Matthews, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago, on behalf of a committee, declaring the subject had been investigated and the Mormon church was ineligible because it placed the Book of Mormon on a par with the Bible.

UNION OFFICER FREED OF CHARGE

STEBENVILLE, O.—Striking miners gathered at Dillonvale, near here, to be present at the trial on Tuesday of Joseph Eitor, I. W. W. organizer, on charge of assault and battery, but the charge was withdrawn, and his hearing on the charge of inciting to riot was continued until next Thursday.

The Industrial Workers of the World held a parade on Tuesday, carrying the American flag ahead of their banner by order of the authorities.

PROF. W. H. TAFT IS SPEAKER AT AMHERST DINNER

Alumni Gather After Commencement Exercises Today—Class Day Exercises Are Held With All Its Time-Honored Customs

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED

AMHERST, Mass.—Class day with all its time-honored and impressive ceremonies was observed at Amherst College yesterday and temporarily drew the center of interest from the alumni to the undergraduates' affairs.

Prof. W. H. Taft speaks at the alumni dinner held after the commencement exercises today.

The exercises yesterday opened with the ivy ceremony at the college church. The crowd then assembled in College hall, where the poem and oration were given. In the meantime, the trustees had held their annual meeting in Walker hall and the annual meeting of the general association of the alumni was held in Johnson chapel. In the afternoon the big amphitheater erected in the college grove back of Johnson chapel was the center of attraction. Here the two senior speakers held forth in a display of wit and repartee. The president's reception was held directly after this and in the evening the lawn fete on the campus completed the day's program.

Fred Everett Glass of Bangor, Me., was the ivy poet. The ivy oration was delivered by John Cuthbert Long of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Ideal of Tomorrow."

The class orator was Charles P. Rugg, who analyzed the Ford profit-sharing plan. Austin H. Hersh of Newark, N. J., was grove orator and Maurice Childs of Heath was grove poet.

In the evening President Chamberlain presented a silver loving cup to Professor Grosvenor, who has recently resigned from the faculty, and who has been made an honorary member of the class of 1914.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Beta of Phi Beta Kappa was held this morning. The meeting of the alumni athletic association was held in Johnson chapel. The ninety-third annual commencement was held in College hall. The speakers for the Bond prize of \$100 were Maurice Childs of Heath, Frank Halliday Ferris of Ridgefield Park, N. J., Frank C. Finch of Endicott, N. Y., Charles Glann of Cortland, N. Y., and Philip W. Payne of Omaha, Neb.

CLAN MCKINLEY, SOVEREIGN CLAN OF BOSTON, TO HOLD A MEETING TONIGHT AT UPHAMS CORNER

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We offer at reduced prices several small grands that have had such slight use as not in the least to impair their artistic or intrinsic value. These grands, designed for small rooms, are encased in rich, highly figured mahogany. They look, sound and will wear like new, and they carry our warrant. The limited use they have had has been in recital work or from being rented to responsible people, exhibited in dealers' warerooms, etc.

The reduced prices at which these grands are offered are disproportionate to the use they have had. We invite a careful and critical examination. Catalogues and prices mailed on request. Convenient plans of deferred payments available.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.

GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, PLAYER PIANOS THE TEL-ELECTRIC PLAYER

114 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

HOW CAN COMPANY SECURED PLANTS TOLD EXAMINER

BALTIMORE, Md.—Before Special Examiner Edward Hackner, in the suit to dissolve the American Can Company, witnesses told on Tuesday of the prices they received for their plants.

After probably a dozen or more plants had been bought throughout the state, all but one were closed. Then, according to William Falt, a certain kind of can which was bringing \$18 to \$18 a 1000 was raised to \$30 a 1000.

Mr. Falt said he received \$100,000 in cash and \$100,000 in stock for his plant. The machinery in his plant cost about \$18,000.

Charles P. Kirwan said that he received \$250,000 for his plant, though \$50,000, he admitted, would have been a high price.

Hugh S. Orem, formerly with A. Booth & Co., testified that this concern received \$525,000 cash for its plant.

BOSTON MAN IS CHOSEN LEADER

LOWELL, Mass.—Delegates to the New England Typographical Union convention had an outing at Canobie lake Tuesday, when business was practically suspended in all union printing offices.

On returning to Lowell the delegates reassembled in Knights of Equity hall. William C. Trump of Boston was re-elected president, and the other officers are Thomas Crosby of Hartford, first vice-president; Fred W. Irwin of Manchester, N. H., second vice-president; James L. Anderson of Portland, Me., third vice-president; Henry A. Hurlbise of Burlington, Vt., fourth vice-president; John F. A. Murphy of Providence, R. I., secretary-treasurer. It was voted to hold the next convention in Portland, Me.

Y. M. C. A. TO HOLD ITS ANNIVERSARY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans are nearly completed for the fiftieth anniversary of Worcester Y. M. C. A. Sunday night in Association hall.

Rev. Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, has been engaged as the principal speaker. He will give a talk on "New Ideals for Old Tasks."

GERMAN EFFORT TO OBTAIN CANAL RIGHT ASSERTED

Nicaragua Minister Tells of Alleged Attempt to Outbid United States for Concessions in That Republic

TESTIMONY IS GIVEN

WASHINGTON—That German interests sought to outbid the United States for rights to construct an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua was asserted in the Senate foreign relations committee hearing, Tuesday, by the testimony of Nicaraguan Minister Chamorro. Senator Chamorro was not specific about the German offer, but he tried to make it plain that whoever made it took pains to show Nicaragua that the United States was to get much more than she was entitled to for \$3,000,000. It is believed that bankers and not government officials were those interested.

Senator Chamorro appeared before the committee particularly to speak of the political effect upon Nicaragua of the provisions in the treaty by which the United States would assume a protectorate over the country and guarantee fair elections there as in Cuba.

The minister was questioned at some length about the American marines now in the republic. He answered a direct inquiry by saying that no request had been made by him to send the marines to Nicaragua some time ago. He added, however, that he believed their presence might be desired by the Nicaraguan President, Adolfo Diaz.

The marines, he explained, occupy the Nicaraguan White House and the American flag flies there, but the President does not reside in that building. The marines now guard the Nicaraguan railroad, which is controlled by New York banking institutions, he said.

VETERAN'S BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed a bill Tuesday to allow Federal and Confederate veterans of the civil war to take the fourth-class postoffice examination.

New Suffrage Literature

What Have Women Done With the Ballot? By Geo. Creel	Dos	100	1000
The Working of Equal Suffrage. Editorial from North American Review	.05	.55	3.50
Dainty Paper Napkins with yellow or purple "Votes for Women"	.02	.20	1.00
Flag Dodgers—6 Flyers bordered with flags (Holiday price)	.10	.50	2.50
			.75

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SUMMER

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BOSTON

Economy Next Congress Aim

President Wilson Considers the December Short Sitting as Favorable Time for Trying Out a Modern Budget System

FAIR RECORD SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—On the authority of Democrats who are in close touch with the Wilson administration it is said that the President will make economy one of the main issues of the short session of Congress, beginning in December. Party leaders realize that the Democratic majority in Congress has made a good record of achievement almost in every direction excepting that of economy. They agree that while the majority cannot be held entirely blameless for the failure to reduce appropriations, yet, considering the large amount of important constructive legislation enacted, there is some excuse for the non-redemption of the pledge to cut down government expenditures, made in the Baltimore platform, and in every preceding platform of the party for the past generation.

Leaders Commend

The plan to paramount the economy issue in the next session, which, because of its shortness, cannot take up any important general work, is being commended by party leaders generally. The plan is to have the President, in his message, lay stress upon the virtues of the budget system of national housekeeping, and urge Congress to adopt that system without delay. Should this be done, the appropriations for the short session will be made under that system, and the question of whether it will be possible radically to reduce the annual outgo from the treasury thoroughly tested.

During the past dozen years or more the appropriation totals have been growing steadily from session to session, in spite of all that could be done to prevent. The Republicans, while in power, said that the expenditures were bound to grow with the growth of the country, and that idea was epigrammatically expressed by Thomas B. Reed, when he said, in reply to a taunt from the Democrats upon the billion dollar total being reached for the first time in the annual outgo, that the United States was "a billion dollar country."

Responsibility Felt

The Democrats came into control of the House as the result of the 1910 elections, and ever since they have had to assume responsibility for the size of the annual outgo from the treasury. From 1910 to 1912 they controlled the House only, but since 1912 they have controlled both houses of Congress and the White House, but still the appropriations continue to mount skyward.

The ordinary disbursements of the government have increased from \$471,000,000 in 1902 to \$682,000,000 in 1913. For the fiscal year which will close June 30, Secretary McAdoo estimates that the ordinary expenditures will be \$703,000,000. But expenditures not covered by the word "ordinary" swell the actual total in recent years to a much larger total. At the session which closed in March, 1913, the appropriations reached a total of more than a billion dollars, an increase of nearly \$80,000,000 over the previous year. What the total for the next fiscal year will be nobody can at this time say with certainty, but it is known that it will exceed that for the last year of the Taft administration, just referred to. There has been a lopping off of millions here and there by the House committees, but without visibly affecting the grand total.

Record Is Made

The campaign of 1914 must be made on the record of the special of last year and of the regular session now well under way. The hope of the Democrats is that their constructive program will be regarded with so much favor by the country as to prevent an issue being made of the economy question. Meanwhile, as already announced, it is the plan to take up economy in the session of next winter, lay particular emphasis upon it, and see what can be done to reduce expenses under the operation of a thoroughgoing budget system.

The strong argument in favor of the budget plan is that it is in operation in all other countries of the world, and represents the common sense of doing things. The individual citizen of the republic cuts his garment according to the cloth in hand, or in other words makes his outgo bear a scientific relation to his income. Why, it is asked, should the government not do the same thing?

Budget Plan Put Off

Several times since the Democrats have been in control of the House the budget plan has come up for serious consideration, and on one or two of these occasions it looked as if it would be adopted. But other and presumably more important matters had right of way and nothing was done.

This reform, in the opinion of prominent party leaders, is the next important work requiring the attention of the party, and there is much sentiment in favor of the plan to bring it up at the short session next winter, when it will not be possible to consider any important general legislation.

can be saved every year without impairing the efficiency of any department of the government, and without withholding aid from any improvement which has a legitimate claim upon it.

President to Help

The President has not formally said that he would take up the budget idea next winter, but those who have talked with him about the importance of reducing expenditures feel certain that he will do so. He has expressed great interest in the matter on previous occasions, and is expressing the same interest now. He has agreed with several of his callers that the coming short session will be a favorable time for making the experiment with a modern budget system.

Broadminded men in all political parties are now agreeing that the failure of the Democrats to bring about reductions in expenditures, although sincerely desirous of doing so, clearly indicates that there can be no reductions of moment until there has been a change of system. Any political party that administers the government under the old-fashioned and unscientific hit-or-miss plan now in vogue, it is pointed out, will find the totals increasing year after year. The

INDIAN PAYMENT QUESTION AGAIN REQUIRES STUDY

Their Proposed Reopening to Admit Some So-Called Mississippi Choctaws Once More Confronts the Members of Congress

HISTORY OF THE CASE

WASHINGTON—The Senate has been confronted again with the question of reopening the Indian rolls to admit some of the so-called Mississippi Choctaws. The Indian appropriation bill carries an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to apportion part of the tribal funds of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws to the individual members of the tribes, but after a complicated debate over two days, an amendment offered by Senator Williams was adopted forbidding apportionment to the Choctaws until the claims of the Mississippi Choctaws could be settled. This means indefinite postponement of the apportionment, as no provision is made for such investigation.

History of the Question

The United States government, in the early days, wanted the Indians to go West and offered the Choctaws land in Oklahoma. Some of them went and accepted the land, which at that time was in the pioneer country. Others preferred to remain in the East. Later when the land became more valuable another invitation was extended, but not all of them went. A few years ago the Dawes commission was entrusted with the task of completing the rolls and the rolls were finally closed. The Choctaw lands in Oklahoma have become immensely valuable for oil, estimated at \$35,000,000, the Choctaw nation has become wealthy, and the Choctaws in the East want to share in the property.

Meantime a number of lawyers have made a specialty of pressing the claims of these Indians, endeavoring to get them on the rolls and receive large commissions. Some lawyers have contracts with thousands of Indians, or alleged Indians, to get them on the rolls. Out of this, it is charged, has developed a practice of making contracts with negroes in the South to get them on the Indian rolls for the purpose of getting their commissions—sometimes 50 per cent or more. It is not questioned that some of the so-called Mississippi Choctaws are really of that nation and should be on the rolls, but senators believe that opening of the rolls would be an entering wedge to admit numbers of negroes.

Some Object to Method

Senator Ashurst, chairman of the Indian affairs committee, after the Williams amendment passed, prepared an amendment specifying that no attorney fees should be paid by any Indians for getting them on the rolls. If the matter passes the Senate in its present form an effort will be made to have it taken out in conference. The entire legislation is subject to a point of order as not germane to an appropriation bill. Many senators want to see the funds apportioned, and want the Mississippi Choctaw claims adjudicated, but think it should be done as general legislation, and not attached to an appropriation bill.

AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY PLAN IS NOW HELD UP

WASHINGTON—There is much sentiment in Congress in favor of legislation to provide for an aeronautical laboratory. The subject is being held up, however, because of difficulty in determining whether the Smithsonian Institution, whose officers believe they would be able to secure the consent of the navy and the war departments to such an arrangement. There appears to be a determined feeling in the war and the navy departments that the laboratory should be placed under their control.

failure of the Democrats to make good the economy plank of the Baltimore platform thus becomes the strongest argument in favor of the budget system that has yet been made.

Savings Possible

When Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island was the Senate Republican leader he was fond of saying that the application of modern business principles to the work of the government would mean a saving of \$300,000,000 a year in government expenditures. That figure is probably much too large, but that the saving would run pretty well into the millions, and amply justify the budget, is the belief of all the leading men in Congress, regardless of party affiliations.

The adoption of the budget system next winter would make the sixty-third Congress one of the most important in the history of the country. The first session of that Congress, it will be recalled, put the country on a low-tariff basis and enacted what is believed will prove to be one of the best currency laws of modern times. The present session is to carry out the administration program of comprehensive and carefully consid-

NAVY SECRETARY TO SUBMIT PLANS FOR YARD RULES

Congress Is Expected to Take Up Question of Control Again in December

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels expects to have ready for submission to Congress in December a series of recommendations with regard to the management and control of navy yards. This question has been before the department for years, and it is expected that Congress will enact legislation to establish navy yard precedents.

It is understood that the secretary believes that civilians should be eligible to the position of managers of yards, but there is opposition to such an arrangement. The secretary also favors pending legislation, under which, at his discretion, line officers of the former engineer corps who are now eligible for shore duty only, and officers of the construction corps, may be assigned to duty in any division of the service. It has been proposed to the secretary that naval constructors should be regarded as qualified for duty as commandants of navy yards.

COL. ROOSEVELT DUE TODAY

NEW YORK—The steamship Imperator, with Theodore Roosevelt on board, is expected to arrive in the lower harbor today. A wireless dispatch said that Colonel Roosevelt was preparing a speech to be delivered in Pittsburgh June 30.

TIME UNITY IN 25 NATIONS IS PLAN OF NEW ASSOCIATION

Convention Signed in Paris and Ratified by United States Senate Is Expected to Remove Confusion and Help to Standardize Time-Keeping Throughout World

WASHINGTON—Exact time for the whole world is contemplated by an international convention recently ratified by the Senate and signed last October in Paris by representatives of 25 nations. It proposes the establishment of an international time association in Paris, whose duty shall be the unification of time, by radio-telegraphic or other signals, for all nations party to the convention. It is intended to answer the needs of navigation, meteorology, seismology, railways, posts and telegraphs, public services, watchmakers and others.

At present each nation has its own standard of time. To the individual, it makes little difference, but the variations of time between countries in recent years of improved means of communication causes no little confusion to organizations doing international business in which time is an important factor. International railways in Europe, steamship lines operating between countries, and telegraph and cable companies have to adapt their business to as many kinds of time as there are countries. The variation is not great, but it is sufficient to have brought about an apparently successful effort to standardize time throughout the world.

Object of Plan Stated

The convention was signed for the United States by Commander H. H. Hough, U. S. N. Its object, as stated in the by-laws attached to the treaty, are:

"1. As regards ordinary signals to centralize the results of observations of universal time, stated in Greenwich time, that may be furnished by the national time centers, which are themselves charged with the duty of computing, in the most accurate manner, the average time as resulting from the observations made by the observatories of their own country. These results are communicated as promptly as possible to the signaling stations and national centers."

"2. To centralize the ascertaining of time made in the associated observatories and compute therefrom the most exact time. The time international bureau publishes the results of its comparisons."

ered antitrust legislation, the natural outcome of the campaign of education that has been under way for more than a score of years. And if the short session of next winter is to place Congress firmly on a systematic budget basis, the Congress as a whole will have made a noteworthy record.

Boston Agency Stricken Out

Occasioning surprise to the Massachusetts delegation, the conference committee of the House reported to the House on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, that the Senate conferees had received from the Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000 for an extension of the service of commercial agents so as to make it possible to include Boston in the number of cities favored with such an agent connected with the department of commerce. Such an agent has been demanded by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Congressmen Murray, Phelan, Gardner and Mitchell of Massachusetts will attempt to change this arrangement when the report is taken up by the House this week, but it is doubted if they will succeed. Senator Weeks will interest himself in the Senate.

BOURNE PLAN ON GOOD ROADS IS GAINING FAVOR

Many Senators Holding Back From New Field of Expenditure Until Plan Is Devised to Safeguard the Treasury

DETAILS OF THE BILL

WASHINGTON—Revival of good roads legislation in the Senate post-office committee brings out the fact that the Bourne plan of federal aid is gaining favor with the committee at the expense of the Shackelford bill, which passed the House. A subcommittee, of which Senator Swanson is chairman, has spent several weeks in an effort to change the Shackelford plan so it could pass. Joint meetings have been held with House committee members in an effort to agree on a measure. Reduction of the appropriation for the next year from \$25,000,000 to \$5,000,000 was planned because it was thought the latter amount was "all they could get," as one of the senators expressed it.

Agreement Not Held Likely

Two meetings of the committee were held last week for consideration of the revised House bill, and another is called for early this week, but the likelihood of an agreement in time for action this session daily grows less. Many senators seek to avoid anything resembling

another so-called "pork barrel" appropriation bill, and are holding back from entering this new field of federal expenditure until a plan may be devised which will safeguard the treasury and insure proper development of roads. The Shackelford bill, as do also nearly all of the others, provides money from year to year only. The initial appropriation is \$25,000,000 in the Shackelford bill, but it would call for annual recurrence of the effort to increase it for political purposes. The Bourne plan, incorporated in the bill introduced by Senator Bryan, being the bill produced by the joint committee on federal aid to good roads, of which former Senator Jonathan Bourne was chairman, maps out a scheme of expenditure covering a period of 50 years. The Bourne plan provides national and state expenditure of \$3,000,000,000—\$1,000,000,000 for construction and \$2,000,000,000 for maintenance.

Method of Apportionment

The billion-dollar construction fund is to be apportioned among the states upon the basis of area, population, assessed valuation and road mileage. The several states are to deposit in the federal treasury their 50-year 4 per cent bonds for the amount due them, the government to loan the states the par value thereof for road construction, the government raising its fund by 50-year non-taxable 3 per cent bonds. By crediting each state every year with the excess 1 per cent interest, and allowing 3 per cent interest on this excess, a sinking fund is established from which the government pays off the bonds at the end of 50 years and the state is relieved of the payment of the principal. This means that the state uses the federal government's credit and pays for its own roads merely by paying 4 per cent a year interest.

The government also pays each state annually for road maintenance an amount equal to 2 per cent of the amount of bonds on deposit, the state to expend the same amount, the total amount thus expended for maintenance being ultimately \$2,000,000,000. Each state determines how the roads shall be constructed within its borders. A national school of highway and bridge engineering for the education of highway experts is provided.

OWEN MEASURE ON EXCHANGE MAY NOT BE PRESSED

WASHINGTON—Senator Owen has practically abandoned his stock exchange regulation bill for the present session. He has prepared a report in accordance with the informal understanding reached at a meeting of the banking and currency committee some weeks ago, and has submitted it to the members, but has been unable to get a majority of the committee to favor reporting the bill to the Senate; nor has it been possible to get a quorum of the committee to take it up. The agreement was that if he was permitted to report the bill Senator Owen would not press for its consideration by the Senate. In this case a minority report was to be prepared by Senator Weeks.

Senators Owen, Pomerene, Shafroth, Hollis and Blair Lee favor reporting it, while Senators Hitchcock, Nelson, Bristow, Crawford, McLean and Weeks are opposed to any action. Senator Reed is in doubt. Some of the senators favor some kind of stock exchange regulation but do not like the Owen-Untermeyer bill.

BOYS TO HAVE OUTING

Headmaster Flinner of the Huntington school will take a party of 20 boys Friday, June 26, from Boston and vicinity to Camp Winnisquam on Lake Champlain, which is under his direction.

The John Hanamake Store

Formerly A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway and Ninth, NEW YORK

Good-bye, Say These Silk Coats

Tomorrow They Join the Amazing Clearaway of Wraps at \$7.50 to \$45

Starting with quaint beruffled coatees of taffeta at \$7.50 these silk wraps include perhaps a hundred styles—the prettiest created in Paris and America this season. Earlier we had twenty-five or fifty of each model, today we have only one or two of a style and color.

Heretofore such a clearaway took place the latter part of July or the first of August. This season we expect a flood of new things early and are making ready for them.

A Furana green cape wrap lined with printed taffeta, from the finest wrap maker in America, is now repriced\$30

A broadcraide wrap in rich gold color, lined with chiffon to match, made in Paris, is\$15

A cerise tunic wrap made in Paris, is\$10

A rose colored wrap of crepe lined with rose printed chiffon, imported from Paris, price\$18.75

A soft maize color wrap trimmed with blue velvet and lined with printed silk to match comes from a great wrap maker and is now\$18.75

A wonderful wrap from Jenny is in white rose moire, with lace and silver galon and fringe at\$45

A wrap of white meteor with black lace lining from Drecoll is\$35

Special Groups at \$7.50, \$10, \$12.75, \$15, \$18.75, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40.

All are from a third to nearly two-thirds less than the prices here this spring. Coats to wear over lingerie and summer dresses of all kinds, and for evening at any time of the year. Fully half of them were made in Paris.

Woolen Coats, at \$10.75 to \$37.50

Majority in April were double and three times this price. Summer wraps, sports coats, country coats, city coats, beach coats, mountain coats. Some from Paris, some made by the best tailors in America.

It kept us busy serving our customers on the first day of the sale, but we have had time to rearrange the groups and we shall be ready to give instant help tomorrow.

Second Floor, Old Building

HOUSEWIVES! Would You Be Surprised

if we convinced you that a No. 700 UTICA PLIER is more useful in the household than many another article? It is a fact, and we are going to convince every housewife of good judgment that every well-managed home should contain one. In this paper will be printed some plain, common-sense facts on this subject! When you ask your dealer to show you this wonderful tool see if he will try to sell you a substitute. You wouldn't knowingly accept a poorer substitute and in buying UTICA PLIERS you get full value.

Just a Little Argument

You'd feel rather helpless trying to use your hand if you had no fingers, wouldn't you? A UTICA PLIER performs the same functions as your fingers with 1000 times as much power, and it holds the same relative position among tools as the hand does to the body. Just think it over, because you're learning something. How many times have you tried to accomplish something with a monkey-wrench, hatchet, scissors, flatiron, stove poker, can opener, or some other equally improvised tool, and botched your work, when a UTICA PLIER was what you needed? GET PLIER WISE and avoid a lot of annoyance and expense. Ask your dealer for UTICA PLIERS, and if he doesn't sell the Original, Genuine, Sure Enough UTICA, don't accept any "just as good." Ask for UTICA PLIERS and be sure that you get them.

Send for a copy of PLIER POINTERS. A post card will bring it free.

Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., Utica, N. Y.

NO EXTENSION OF FREE USE OF MAILS IS NOW EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Delegates from state boards of health, recently in national convention here, are expected to get little encouragement in Congress for their plan to grant the postal franking privilege to the states for distribution of health statistics and literature. Sentiment in the Senate postoffice committee is opposed to any plan for extension of the free use of the mails. It is admitted that the privilege is abused now and many senators favor abolishing the frank altogether, increasing the salaries of members of Congress and requiring them to pay postage on all matter mailed, and also to using stamps on departmental mail.

Knowledge of the present misuse of the privilege will go far toward preventing its extension. Aside from the economic argument, such a proposal would meet opposition on the ground that carrying state mails is not a federal function.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RULES OUT

WASHINGTON—Instructions regarding the operation of the new postal money order system, which goes into effect July 1, have been sent to postmasters throughout the country.

Under the new plan a money order may be cashed at any money order post-office within 30 days of its issue, after which it may be paid only at the office on which it was drawn or repaid at the office of issue.

Votes for Women

WATERMARKED WRITING PAPER IN ONE-QUIRE BOXES

If your dealer does not carry it, send 35 cents, together with his name, and we will forward.

Marcus Ward Company

Mrs. "Royal Irish Linen" Writing Paper 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City Factory: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Yellowstone National Park



Send for this Booklet

It is yours, free. Learn of the wonderful park tours devised for you. Learn how easily and how cheaply you can see all of the marvels. Everything has been planned for your comfort, even the expense has been figured. Write today for this folder. It opens the way to Fairyland via the.

Union Pacific System

WILLARD MASSEY, N. E. F. & P. Agt., 178 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

WHOLE WHEAT TOAST

Freshly toasted bread, made of the Gluten-Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour, is most appetizing and satisfying. Get a package of this flour and try it. Sold by principal Grocers. Choice Recipes Mailed Free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

Cricket Ground Has Centennial

Home of Famous Marylebone Club That Makes Rules of Game for Whole World Was Established in June a Century Ago

By CLARENCE ROOK
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In this month of June Lord's cricket ground, of which the postal address is St. John's Wood, London, England, marks its hundredth year of the "pitch." It has no aristocratic origin such as might be implied by the name, though lords and commons have played on it together.

A century ago one Mr. Lord laid it out in what was then a country outskirts of London, and by one of those curious turns of events founded the Marylebone Cricket Club, which now, as the M. C. C., gives rules to the universe, so far as cricket is concerned.

Moreover, nowadays every English cricketer of note is a member of the M. C. C., which therefore can gather at any moment an eleven to make a match for the testing of the counties or the universities. And in the pavilion sits the cabinet of the cricket world, supreme.

There is not a small boy in the London parks who does not hug his appeal in an emergency to the M. C. C. rules. As a small boy I can remember the scrupulous observance of those horizontal rules for the wicket, when I chalked up the presentation on the playground door of my earliest school and challenged anybody to bowl me out!

Headquarters of Game

Lord's is the headquarters of the game which remains curiously English, though the missionary spirit has planted pitches about the world, from Philadelphia to South Africa, Australia, and a King George of the South Sea islands was converted to cricket under M. C. C. rules.

But if you want to see the real seriousness and solemnity of cricket, you must go to headquarters—Lord's. Not on such days as those of the Eton and Harrow matches, or when Oxford and Cambridge are in contest. These are mere society functions, the parties and lunches and frocks, though there is even then the leaven of boys eager and fathers reminiscent who watch the game, and at the end a glorious sacrifice of boyish hats cast into the air, knocked off, stamped upon, battered as the victors and vanquished are acclaimed.

The reminiscent fathers make a note of the bill for hats, and the mothers and sisters carry off the boys to be washed and fed, admiringly. There is a cricket crowd on the August Bank holiday at Canterbury, and on the Thursday of the "week" which is "Ladies' Day."

But these are not the critics, the followers of the game the summer through. These are, it must be confessed, comparatively few, and somewhat reticent, even when there is the match advertised at headquarters.

Everybody Attends

A cricket match at Lord's is timed to last three days from 11 to 6:30 each day, and there are not many men at work in London who can take three working days off, even when their native county is playing against Middlesex. Therefore if you go up to Lord's before lunch, you

will find a mere sprinkle of men around, and no women at all.

But the reporters in their box are busy to get out the "lunch score." And in the pavilion there are always the old members who have leisure and money to support the game, who sit and watch and talk in the pavilion on the high politics of cricket.

Not until the newspapers are shrieking the lunch score does the real temptation come to the man with an hour or two to spare. He notes the match in his office; it is a fine day. He is a cricketer as every Englishman south of the river Tweed is. And I suppose he nails up a notice or invents an apology.

Anyhow the afternoon of a match at Lord's brings the cricket crowd that from 3 to 6:30 lines about the open spaces, price one shilling, or gathers into the variously priced seats. For an ordinary match you may find about 6000 or 7000 sitting or lying about the sward on which vigorous men are combating with bat and ball.

Not a Shout Heard

It is always at about 3 o'clock that the crowd gathers at Lord's, whatever the state of the three days' game. Outside the gates there is the crowd of coming motor cars, taxi-cabs, and young men on their own feet. Even at the gate you would not see the soberest and least ebullient crowd in London. Not a shout is raised. No one even tempts the cabman with a bet on Middlesex, for cricket is the game that has kept clear of that.

They are all men who can keep up a decent appearance, and most of them bear on their faces the confession of hard work and a snatched afternoon. The motor cars line up, and the taxis are ready, knowing that this is but a snatch at leisure by the men who have played cricket, and that they are soon going back to work.

But meanwhile, the outside ring has filled up, one county is at its second afternoon's struggle with another on the most treacherous turf in London, and cricketers young and old are watching, the older reminiscent, the younger, with hopes of future glory, while the match (it is a three days' matter, as I have said) goes on until the tea interval, always resented by the spectators, and thence to the drawing of stumps.

No Other Three Day Contest

You will perceive that the cricket crowd takes its fun in leisurely fashion, as the man who, interested in billiards, will read the score and pay to see a bit of the contest. It must be admitted that for anybody, and more especially a woman who has not been brought up on cricket, the game as a spectacle is a bore.

It has none of the concentration of football which is over in an hour and a half; and none of the emotional excitement of baseball. There is probably no other open air game in the world that lasts through three days. And it is very seldom that the spectators applaud the players on the central turf.

Now and again, as when Buckland broke the face of the pavilion clock with

the historic drive, "the house rises," a dim murmur of applause greets a fine bit of fielding. But the crowd is critical, and not by any means ready with applause.

As it goes away when stumps are drawn to catch the cabs and cars and

omnibuses, you know that these men, city men and clerical men brushing their hats, are just cricketers who have stolen an afternoon of remembrance. Some of them must be regretting the days when their cricket could be compressed into a Saturday afternoon.

MINERS CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS AGAINST UNION

Seceding Faction at Butte Attacks Hall Where Organization Officials Were to Talk Peace

BUTTE, Mont.—Seceding miners from the Butte Miners' Union attacked Miners' hall several times on Tuesday and were fired on by deputy sheriffs. The attacking men tried to blow up the hall.

Mayor Duncan was advised of the situation and he wired to Governor Stewart at Helena. The mayor told the Governor later that the city was under control, but this message had scarcely been sent before the miners tried to blow up the union headquarters.

Sheriff Driscoll, as soon as violence started, ordered all available assistants to the scene.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and other officers of the union, who were to address a peace meeting in the hall, fled through the rear door of the auditorium. They are said to have left the city.

President Michael McDonald of the newly organized union, composed of the seceders from the Western Federation of Miners, finding that he could not control the men distributed handbills about the streets calling on all in the name of the union to disperse and go home.

PRIVATE BANKERS A WAIT FEDERAL BOARD RULINGS

NEW YORK—At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said Tuesday that the firm had not decided what course it would take in regard to its members retiring from directorship in national banks under the new banking and currency law. It was waiting for the law to be construed. In the opinion of private bankers the reserve board would not interpret the statute literally.

Members of the Boston firms of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co. and Hornblower & Weeks who had seats on national bank boards have resigned from such positions, it is said.

Requests have been made to the organization committee of the Federal Reserve Association in Washington, among the members of which are Secretary McAdoo and the controller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, for an interpretation of the bank directors' compensation clause, but that body has declined to take the responsibility of construing it.

As it stands, the provision of the law expressly prohibits any director of a bank in the Federal Reserve Association from benefiting "directly or indirectly" from any business transacted with the bank.

FLYING EXHIBIT OVER NEW YORK

NEW YORK—In the air for 35 minutes, Charles S. Niles gave an exhibition of flying Tuesday afternoon at Governor's island before members of the Fourth of July committee.

Using a Bleriot monoplane, he looped the loop seven times, turning full loops each time; he did a spiral drop, in which the course of the machine describes the letter S, a number of times, and he performed the rolling or wing-over-wing drop, which resembles a tumbler pigeon falling.

START MADE ON WORKS IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Works aggregating in cost \$46,000,000 are being started by the public works department, operations having been held back while Parliament voted the money, says the Ottawa Citizen. The undertakings consist of harbor and river works and public buildings.

PILGRIMS ON WASHINGTON'S ROUTE CROSSING NEW JERSEY

KINGSTON, N. J.—Continuing from here today, the 75 members of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution making a pilgrimage from Philadelphia to Cambridge, Mass., over the route which George Washington took in 1775, will proceed on the second day of the itinerary.

There are persons from all over the United States in the party. The procession is composed of 15 automobiles, each flying a flag which on one side shows the national emblem, and on the other the letters "S. A. R." In the leading car Tuesday rode Henry F. Ponderson of Springfield, Mass., chief marshal.

At Trenton the tourists were given a reception by the Governor of New Jersey in the State House. After the reception the pilgrims passed to the Assembly chamber and were addressed by Adj. Gen. W. F. Sadler, Jr., on "The Battle of Trenton." A visit was paid to the old barracks in Trenton and then to St. Michael's church, where a tablet was unveiled.

METROPOLITAN COURT PLAN HAS NOVEL METHODS

Appointment and Recall Provisions of National Municipal League's Scheme Are Departures From Present System

DETAILS DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON—A committee of the National Municipal League has just published a draft of a plan for establishing a court for a metropolitan district. Ordinarily this district would comprise the county in which the city lies. Thus the suburbs, which now sometimes are neglected through the interposition of an artificial boundary line, would be cared for. The machinery provided for is a court with a council of judicial procedure within itself. It would consist of a chief justice and associates. Provision is made for the sitting of the courts in divisions, each to have a presiding judge.

Thus far the proposed act is based on the new municipal court of Chicago, but when it came to the selection of judges the devisers broke away from nomination and election and introduced a somewhat novel method of appointment with a still more novel method of recall.

Appointment and Recall

The league committee argues that under the primary system the sort of lawyers wanted for judges will not apply to the people for the nominations. Under the old system the party leaders practically appointed the judges, and this proved bad, too, since, it was done in secret and the judges were frequently suspected of being under improper obligations to their party chiefs.

It is proposed in the league plan to legalize this method of appointment by making it open and entrusting it to an expert. In short, it is proposed that the chief justice shall appoint men to all vacancies in his term. The chief justice himself would be named on a non-partisan ballot. Nothing is said in the report about how the associate judges would be obtained in the first instance. It is believed that the chief justice would appoint better men than the Governor, since he would be interested in the success of his court more than in the politics of the state.

The plan provides, however, that the chief justice shall draw part of his appointees from an eligible list to be made up by persons independent of him.

Another check on the chief justice is that the appointed judges after three years' service shall submit their names to the people to decide whether they shall continue in office. If endorsed, they serve for six years more, and must then be endorsed again which would give an additional nine years' service.

Provision for Impeachment

The recall section provides that the chief justice, a bar committee or a percentage of the voters may prefer charges against a judge, who shall then be tried by the judicial council made up of the chief justice and presiding judges of divisions. This is the recall in which the people have the right to impeach but not to try their own impeachment.

Answering the objection that the trial of a judge by his colleagues would be a farce, the committee says that trials would be public and the accusers represented by counsel, and therefore it feels confident that the accused judge, if unworthy, would feel the effect of real criticism on his acts.

The committee proposes this plan merely as a feeler, after having examined judicial conditions in Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and other cities. It is proposed as a working plan for 50 cities in nearly half as many states. A second publication is promised in which the rules applicable to such a court will be set forth.

NAVAL MILITIA'S CRUISE THE FIRST UNDER NEW LAW

WASHINGTON—The cruise of the naval militia of the District of Columbia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Bermudas, beginning early in July, will be the first under the naval militia act of last February, which requires that arm of the national guard organization to meet a regular navy standard set by the navy department.

The officers and men who are to cruise on the Rhode Island will man the batteries and fighting masts during target practice, which probably will be held on the southern drill grounds on the return trip. The marks made at this target practice will determine the winners of the gunnery trophy to be awarded to the naval militia gun crew which makes the best scores, and the winning naval militiamen will be permitted to wear the white letter "E" for efficiency in gunnery on their uniforms for one year.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

NEW YORK

5th Avenue

Specially Priced on Thursday and Friday

Purchases made on or after the 25th will appear on bill rendered August the 1st.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Special Values

Dresses of Striped Cotton Crepe,—effective model. value 15.75, 9.75
Dresses of French Linen,—two effective models. 12.50 and 14.50 value 18.50 to 19.75
Numerous smart models in a variety of attractive Cotton Fabrics. value 8.50 to 18.50, 5.75, 6.95 to 11.75

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Attractively Priced

Mohair Dresses, prettily trimmed; with Tights. 3.95 and 5.95 values 5.95 and 7.95
Satin Bathing Dresses, smart cut. values 12.50 and 14.50, 8.50 and 9.50
Silk Poplin Bathing Suits,—attractively trimmed. 5.95 and 6.75 values 7.95 and 8.75

MEN'S WEAR

Complete Assortments of Neckwear, Shirts, Straw Hats, "Auto" Dusters and Bathing Suits at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.

Open-end Scarfs of Imported English Foulard in Polka Dot design or Fancy figures; various colors. value 1.00, 65c
Negligee Shirts of Madras or Percale; also Mercerized materials with French cuffs. values 1.50 and 2.00, 1.00
Sport or Tennis Shirts with new roll collar,—regulation or half sleeves; made of White Oxford. Size 13 to 17. value 2.50 1.65
Negligee Shirts of Heavy Imported Silk in a wide range of novelty or neat stripes. value 6.00, 3.95

Negligee Shirts of Heavy Silk Crepe with Satin stripe. Custom finish. 5.95 value 8.50
Straw Hats,—Imported makes; latest models. values 2.00 and 2.50, 1.50
Straw Hats of the finer grades of Imported Straw. values 3.00 and 3.50, 2.65
"Auto" Dusters in Linen or Mohair,—new Balmacaan model. value 7.50, 5.50
Bathing Suits of pure Worsted,—Blue, Black or Gray. value 5.00, 2.95

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

People who have leisure to do considerable reading in the summer may find of value the experience of Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian at the Boston public library, who says: "Desultory reading, skipping from one kind of books to another, the magazine habit, consumes the reading time of many. Although one may read as much as another he will reach the end of the year dissatisfied with the time so spent. The solution for such dissatisfaction with one's reading lies in having a plan and reading not what comes to hand, but what one wants to have read. A recent writer says that seven books on a given subject are enough to deepen impressions and fix ideas. One trouble with other courses prepared for us by other people is that they are too long. Let us plan our own courses, putting seven books of allied interest together and planning to read them first."

several have gone out more than once. So it seems that the "Good Book Shelf" meets a need of the patrons of the library."

Among the new books added last week to the Boston public library were: "A Short History of Italian Painting," by Alice VanV. Brown and W. Rankin; "Character Building in School," by Jane Brownlee; "Social Entertainments," by Lillian P. Day; "Novel Ways of Entertaining," by Florence H. Winterburn, and 12 different titles by W. S. Porter (O. Henry).

"Shelf room is a matter of no small importance in library economy," comments the Book Review Digest editorially, "and every inch of space given to heavy paper, large type and ornamental margins means just so much less space available for genuine reading matter."

News items from three places in Indiana appear as follows in the June Library Occurrent:

Kentland—A birdhouse contest was held at the Kentland public library on Bird and Arbor Day. A number of unique houses were shown and premiums were awarded. The contest brought a large number of visitors to the library and stimulated a greater interest in birds among the children. Many citizens of the town endorsed the movement and the library expects to make it an annual event.

Gary—The Gary public library has added about 200 rolls of music for piano players. In order to create a taste for good music a series of six free lecture recitals have been arranged, covering the history of music. At these recitals, the music which will be played and explained will be drawn from the library's own collection.

Bluffton—In addition to establishing stations in school houses, the Bluffton public library has established stations in

churches and other community centers distant from the library, which have asked for such library service.

Under the title "Library Signs" the Wisconsin Library bulletin says editorially: "It rejoices the heart of an ordinary human being when he goes into a strange place—be it department store, city hall, or metropolitan depot—to be able to find his way about without asking questions. It gives him a certain satisfactory consciousness of being a man of the world. Conversely he dislikes to ask for directions and will not readily go where he expects to find it necessary to inquire his way. One way of making a library attractive, of imparting a glow of satisfaction to the stranger who comes in for the first time, is to have readable signs posted here and there making it possible for him to go directly to that material in which he is interested."

"Reference Room," "Bound Magazines," "Travel," "Fiction," "Biography," "Domestic Science Books," "Suffrage Literature," "Modern Drama," "Books on Mechanics," "Mexico"—these in plainly visible gummed letters are some of the signs that render a certain public library self-explanatory and therefore inviting to the timid people who do not like to ask the busy librarians too many questions. But there are and should be no such depressing, depressing legends as "Silence," "No Talking Allowed," for these take us back to unhappy school experiences where we stayed in after school because we were caught whispering.

When "Silas Marner" and "Evangelina" were shown recently at a motion picture house in Oconto, Wis., the public library advertised that these books could be obtained there as well as other books by the same authors.

SIR EDWARD FRENCH RETURNING SAN FRANCISCO—Sir Edward French, accompanied by Lady French, passed through San Francisco Tuesday on their way from India to England. Sir Edward recently retired as commissioner-general of police in the Punjab district.

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filene's

Free delivery in New England of all purchases made in the main store.

Introductory Sale of Crest Brand Underwear

Wednesday Thursday Friday
Perfect, clean, new vests and union suits from our own stock, of the kinds that are most in demand—for less than regular prices. Crest Brand underwear is comfortable, unshrinkable and reinforced where it is likely to wear first. It does not slip off the shoulders; the buttonholes do not stretch out of usefulness.

79c for our \$1 Crest Brand Union Suits
Fine or Swiss rib. Close-fitting or lace-edged "umbrella" knee. Low neck; sleeveless. (98c for extra sizes—regularly \$1.25.)

18c (3 for 50c) for our 25c Crest Brand Vests
Swiss rib lisle thread vests. Round neck or V-neck; sleeveless. (25c for extra sizes—regularly 35c.)

Women's—Third Floor Misses—Fourth Floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders of June 18 directing Capt. J. F. Preston, Q. M. C., on July 1 to join fourth inf. amended to direct him to remain on present duties until July 31 and then to fourth inf.

Capt. H. B. Clark, C. A. C., to detached June 23 and Capt. J. B. Mitchell, C. A. C., from detached June 22. Capt. Mitchell from inspector instructor of N. Y. C. A. to one hundred and forty-fourth company June 23. Capt. Clark succeeds him.

Capt. W. H. Peck, C. A. C., to one hundred and sixty-one company to unassigned.

Leaves—Second Lieut. J. P. Lucas, eighth cav., two months on arrival United States; Capt. J. L. Walsh, C. A. C., 16 days; Second Lieut. R. E. Anderson, fourth P. A., one month; Second Lieut. F. Gilbreath, eighth cav., two months, on arrival in United States; Maj. F. J. Koester, adjutant-general, one month.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) W. S. P. Williamson, detached the Utah, to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. C. Cunningham, detached the Vermont, to home and wait orders.

Chief Carpenter F. C. Le Pine, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Movements of Vessels

Denver, at Guaymas.
Paul Jones, at Mazatlan.

Raleigh, La Paz to Guaymas.
Iris, at La Paz.

Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Pisataqua, at Shanghai.

Utah, at Tompkinsville.
H-1, H-2, H-3 and Cheyenne, at Mare Island.

Rocket, Norfolk to Indian Head and Washington.
Kansas, Philadelphia to Hampton Roads.

McDonough, Boston to Newport.
Tallahassee, Cristobal to Norfolk.

Sonoma, at Veracruz.
Hull, San Blas to Mazatlan.

Milwaukee, leave Bremerton about June 29 for cruise to Hawaiian islands and return with naval militia of Washington and Oregon and return to Bremerton arriving about July 25.

Kansas, now en route from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PULLMAN HANDY
BREAKFAST ROOM

The Pullman breakfast room originated in California. It is really a breakfast alcove, built in a bow window, or extension of the kitchen—or more often an adjoining pantry. It must have a window, and this with a narrow table and a built-in settee on either side (of any required length) makes the arrangement very like that of a Pullman car, hence its name.

It is nevertheless a delight to the woman who does her own housework, says the New Haven Journal Courier. In most households breakfast is a hurried meal, and it often seems scarcely worth while to serve it in the dining room, meaning as it does extra steps and labor for the busy housewife. The advantage of an alcove breakfasting place can be easily seen; it is within a few feet of the kitchen range, and the meal can be prepared quickly and comfortably.

TO CLEAN WILLOW

To clean willow furniture, scrub each piece well with a coarse brush and water that is strongly saturated with salt, then dry with a soft cloth, says the Washington Herald. Salt not only cleans willow ware, but prevents it from turning yellow. Straw matting may be most successfully cleaned in the same way.

MADE FROM BONES

Place turkey or chicken bones in stew pan; cover with cold water. Let boil until water has become a rich stock; add one quart of milk, few pieces of celery, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. This makes an excellent white soup.—Los Angeles Express.

WOMEN MORE ARTISTIC IN DRESS

Great variety of toilets seen at international polo match

That American women are coming to wear a more artistic style of dress is evidenced by the costumes worn by them at the opening game of the international polo match held at Meadowbrook grounds, Westbury, L. I. This notable fashion event was marked by a great variety of summerlike toilets, which made beautiful pictures when worn by the women in attendance, representatives of many of the large cities. There were comparatively few who were dressed in the extreme styles, the majority wearing artistic, graceful gowns of soft, quiet shades of silk, with a profusion of lace.

Combination of black and white was a prominent feature, although combined in a less striking fashion than has been seen some seasons. There were many inconspicuous stripes and pipings, one novelty being the piping of white scallops with black.

BATHING POOLS OUT OF DOORS

Some modern ones costly, others inexpensive

The bathing pool is hardly a new device invented by present-day architects for the adornment of the twentieth century country home. Like many other details of modern times it is merely a revival of an old idea. Such pools were used in many of the villas and palaces of ancient Rome.

The pool, or impluvium, in ancient times was generally set within a courtyard and was therefore open to the sky, the heat and glare of the Italian sun being, no doubt, tempered by awnings, says a New York Sun writer. About the sides of the pool there usually extended a wide ambulatory, or corridor, walled and paved with marble and having its ceiling upheld by marble columns.

The bathing pools of the Romans were usually placed within the walls of villas. Today, where used in clubs, athletic associations and hotels, they are likewise within doors, as are a few which belong to private residences; but the great majority of home bathing pools are out of doors and entirely open to the air.

While of course a swimming pool may be made an elaborate and costly affair, it may also be made exceedingly simple and inexpensive. In most instances the spot selected for the pool is somewhat secluded, the exceptions being in cases in which it is desired to make the pool part of the landscape, or perhaps a formal garden where the water with its picturesque surroundings possesses a high decorative value.

Where privacy does not exist but it is desired to afford the bathers some measure of seclusion it can often be readily created by a judicious planting of tall growing shrubbery. Should some protection be desired during the period for the growth and development of the hedge a screen of decorative lattice work may be built about the pool for temporary use.

Whatever the other dimensions of the pool, the depth should vary from perhaps 3 or even 2 feet at one end to, say, 10 or 12 feet at the opposite end. It is assumed that such a pool is to be built for the pleasure and recreation of the entire family and the children will enjoy their games and wading at the shallow end quite as much as older members will delight in the diving, which the greater depth at the opposite end makes possible.

The space excavated may be floored

BODICE HAVING DEEP GIRDLE

Thin drapery over the shoulders

The deep pointed girdle makes an attractive feature of many of the newest and smartest gowns. This bodice shows one with a combination of the drapery



over the shoulders that seems especially well adapted to the present season for it provides admirably for combinations of thin and thick materials.

In the illustration, brocaded silk makes the girdle, while net makes the shoulder drapery and straight lace banding the under portion of the bodice, but there never was a time when it was

easier to make changes in combinations and fabrics than this season when there is almost a limitless variety.

While net is a favorite, any thin, soft material can be used for drapery and, if something less transparent is wanted, crepe de chine makes a good choice, or net or lace arranged over chiffon. There is a foundation blouse over which the drapery and trimming of banding are arranged but the girdle is bound to provide its own support.

For the medium size, the blouse will require one yard of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide with seven eighths yard any width for the drapery, 2 1/2 yards of banding, five eighths yard 27 inches wide for the girdle.

The pattern (8280) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Gingham aprons with bibs, backed with rubber sheeting, come in various sizes. The cost is dependent largely on the size.

Handkerchiefs of crepe de chine and soft china silk come in all the fashionable colors. They are finished with a very tiny hemstitched lace.

Handbags of Irish lace, lined with white taffeta or muslin, are fetching when carried with a white costume. Often the handles of the bags are crocheted.

A new nutmeg grater is square. It is so made that when the nutmeg is dropped inside and the little handle turned, the grated condiment comes out.

White crocheted buttons, specially designed for the white waistcoats so fashionable this summer, come in different sizes and patterns.—Newark News.

STAY BUTTONED

Instead of sewing on from the under side, sew through the center of crocheted buttons, each time catching a different bunch of threads in the cover. This keeps them in place and they stay buttoned, says a contributor to Los Angeles Express. A design in French knots serves the double purpose of covering the stitches and gives a touch of daintiness and individuality. Use either white or colored embroidery floss.

BIT OF COLOR AND SQUARE CANE

Fashions for men as set in London

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is sometimes a disappointment to a man that he is unable to have just a touch of color to brighten up the rather somber appearance of dark clothes, especially if he is in the habit of wearing dark ties. The outside breast

pocket, which is now fashionable, provides an opportunity for just this touch, as it enables one to carry a silk handkerchief; these handkerchiefs are now being made in a very wide range of self-colors, the shades of gray, from pearl to slate, also mole color, being favored.

A man wearing a smart suit should also carry a good stick. Some of the best are now made square instead of round, of dark wood, and with the handle crooked, the straight handle seeming to have gone quite out of fashion.

CARE OF COMBS

Combs, like stockings, should be washed before being used, if one would get the best possible wear out of them. Wash the comb in a suds made of tepid water and pure white soap and then rub hard with a soft rag moistened with olive oil.—Newark News.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Computing Interest

"Short-time paper," i. e., notes that run from 10 days to six months, constitute today a large and important part of the business of banks. The calculation of the interest on such notes is so simple that every man and every woman, too, in this day and age, should be familiar with the rule for finding the interest, declares a contributor to the American Boy. Take it the country over the 6 per cent rate is the most common on such paper. As this is the interest rate most readily computed it is fortunate that interest at other rates can be easily obtained from it.

The fundamental fact which makes 6 per cent interest easy to compute is that at this rate the interest for two months (60 days) is 1 per cent of the capital. Further the interest for 6 days is 1-10 of the interest for 60 days. One month and 15 days are regarded as 1/4 and 1/2 respectively of two months, being convenient to figure. A little note will make this clear.

Find the interest on a note for \$380 which has run for three months and 21 days. The ordinary bank cashier will put this down, in quicker time than he could look it up in his interest tables, somewhat as follows:

Interest for 2 months,	\$3.80
Interest for 1 month,	1.90
Interest for 15 days,	.38
Interest for 6 days,	.38
Total,	\$7.06

The interest for two months is obtained from the principal, \$380, by moving the decimal point two places to the left; the interest for one month is half

MOUSSE MADE IN
EASY MANNER

Last summer we made mousse in the fireless cooker with a great saving of labor and ice, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. We used a two-quart tin can, filling the can about half full of the mixture to be frozen. When placed in the cooker an inch and a half margin all around was all that was left to fill with ice and salt. A 7-inch cube of ice was quite enough, and this was crushed fine, and mixed well with the salt, as, once in the cooker, it melted very little. We used two parts of ice to one of salt, leaving it packed for three hours, and found the whole process so simple that we did not touch our regular freezer all summer. The small amount of ice necessary was not missed from the ice box, while formerly I had had to order an extra piece when freezing.

CHANGES IN WORK OF WOMEN

Old tasks taken from them and new duties assumed

So gradual has been the encroachment of the factory into what was at one time supposed to be the work of the housewife that one scarcely realized how much labor women have been relieved of by the manufacturing industries. Spinning and weaving, which our grandmothers considered were their right and pleasure, were taken by the manufacturers, and the busy woman who has done all of this work for her family gradually relinquished her grasp on it until it went entirely out of her hands. Relieved of this large amount of work, it would seem that she would have had much spare time, but other duties appeared; she became more interested in reading, books became more plentiful, public libraries were established, church societies were organized and there appeared to be no opportunity for her to sit with folded hands.

For many years she continued to be the dressmaker and tailor for the family, but the men began to send their clothing to the tailor. Whether it was because they became more fastidious and thought that a professional maker could do better work, or to relieve the women of the family from the heavy work never has been made perfectly clear; possibly it was both, but it is noticeable in a time when there is a hue and cry that women have crowded men out of their work that in this line men have done much to take what was once called woman's work away from her, and women are satisfied that it should be so; they have yielded gracefully to the inevitable and given their tailoring work over to men, while they have taken up more congenial duties, for they continue to be as fully employed as when they did all this work themselves.

Finally the ready-to-wear industry for making of women's clothing was started, relieving women of a very large part of their sewing. It went forward with such leaps and bounds that there is scarcely a town or hamlet in the country where these ready-made garments are not worn. Not only the clothing which was once women's work in the home but the cooking as well is done in factories. Not that all women patronize them, for there are still many who do much of their sewing and would not think of buying food from the bakeries, but it has been made possible for them to do so if they desire, and it is a boon to women who work even harder than did their grandmothers. Their interests have broadened and work outside the home has been found necessary to be done. Clubs have been formed

ONE MUST CONTINUE TO LABOR

Merely gaining a desirable position will not suffice

Resting on what one has done after gaining a certain measure of success cannot carry one any further up the ladder, and as there is no such thing as standing still, the woman who attempts to continue her business career on her past reputation is sure to find herself sooner or later slipping backward.

There is a certain amount of success attached to securing a good position, but that is only the beginning of the battle; the real effort is in making a success of the work which has been undertaken. One may rise rapidly through hard work to a certain position, and, through lack of ambition for further endeavor, be contented to rest on her oars, feeling that her past achievements will enable her to sail along in the new position without the hard work which made the previous success.

Relaxation of endeavor is not possible to one who desires to continue to advance. No special adaptability for the work, or former record will enable one to stand in the business world. One

must constantly add fresh laurels. Salaries are paid for actual work, not previous reputations, and unless one is always alert to increase her capacity for work and her ability to do it, however high she may have climbed, there is sure to be disappointment and retrogression.

MOVING TAGS

When we moved our household goods from one town to another, we marked the tags of the articles to be taken upstairs with red crayon and those to be taken to the basement with green crayon—an operation which took but a few minutes. The receiving transfer company was then notified of the meaning of this "color scheme," and told to place on the main floor the articles bearing tags not marked with any color. When we arrived at the house we found every piece located where it belonged.

HEAD DRESS FOR
CLOSE COIFFURE

Of all the simple head dresses which have been brought out since the definite arrival of the closely arranged coiffure, none is less difficult to fashion than is the Russian tiara, says the Washington Herald. A band of satin faced velvet ribbon, three inches broad at its widest part, where it comes directly in the center of the brow, binds down the forehead locks so that only occasional ringlets show below it, and tapers away into needle points that join at the nape of the neck. The tiara is fine in black velvet with rhinestones, pearls or jets and with a high fantasia in horsehair matching the shade of the velvet. It is also exquisite as well as most effective in sapphire, tango or orange velvet with matching or contrasting bead borderings and an aigrette fantasia, too, of the same color as either the band or the edging.

PRESS WITH PAPER

In pressing articles, instead of using a cloth to cover them, try a sheet of newspaper, says the Racine Journal. It glosses silk, and a scorch does not matter.

Let Your Supper
Cook Itself

Cut your work in half. Do your cooking with kerosene, clean and inexpensive, on a

New Perfection
Oil Cook-stove

with the new Fireless Cooking Oven.

Start the roast early in the afternoon. Give it quick heat for a short while, then seal the oven, turn out the fire, and your supper cooks itself, without additional fire, expense or attention. Your afternoon is your own and at supper time the roast is piping hot and done to a turn.

Does everything any other stove will do, in addition to fireless cooking.

For sale at all department and hardware stores. Also 1, 2, 3 and 4-burner sizes without fireless cooking ovens. Write direct for catalogue.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

New York
Albany

Buffalo
Boston

BOX FOR SHOES

A great convenience for the neat safe-keeping of shoes is a six-sided box, with a cushioned cover that makes it a comfortable seat—and so makes it suitable for a small bedroom, says the Washington Herald.

The inside of the box is fitted with six pockets, one on each of its sides, each big enough to accommodate a pair of shoes. The central space, between the shoes, can be taken up by rubbers and shoe polishes.

FLOWERS IN VOGUE

As the season advances, single flowers or bunches of them are used more and more for trimming various articles of the toilet, says the Newark News. For gowns and wraps quite as much as for hats are they in demand; for undergarments they were never so popular. The dainty buds made of chiffon are especially pretty for lingerie.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Grandstand



What fish?

Brazil Presents Unique Aspects

Only American Land to Be Seat of European Monarch, Knows no Color Line and With Most Mixed Population Its Republican System Is Advanced

It was wittily said that South America was discovered at the peace conference at The Hague when Dr. Barbosa of Brazil and Dr. Drago of Argentina showed themselves masters of international law, whereupon the southern aptitude is again furnished a forum at Niagara. The name of Brazil, though, means for the north something rather more romantic than all this. Brazil kept the monarchical form of government long, and monarchism from its mere difference appeals to the imagination of those who live under a regime of sober republicanism with little gold lace and no saloons. The last Emperor of Brazil was a guest of the United States in 1888. He left his daughter, the Princess Isabella, in charge at home, giving her thus a taste of the authority that was to be hers as his successor. But Isabella was more energetic and more autocratic than her father had ever dreamed of being; for it is to the glory of the last Emperor that it was really he who prepared the land for the republican form of government.

Time Chosen for Turnover

Isabella, like her of greater fame, was very much a Catholic. The clerical party and the priests through her were gaining a fresh control in politics. The liberals objected to this and foresaw that Isabella's hold would be harder to shake off than that of the Emperor. So, though they loved him, it was decreed that he must go. On his return from the United States he very sadly took a final departure for Portugal, with all his family.

By the constitution of 1890 Brazil was made a federal republic, named the United States of Brazil. The plan of government is much like that of the United States. Each state is independent, and the federal government has power chiefly in regard to outside affairs, raising an army and navy, and so on. Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is a federal district or city.

There are 20 states, some of them retaining the names given in 1534, when Brazil was divided into 12 captaincies. These 20 are: Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Goyaz, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Para, Parahyba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piahy, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe.

As Brazil is nearly the size of the United States, excluding Alaska, it is seen that it divides a nearly equal territory into less than half as many states. In Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Para and Goyaz are vast regions only partly explored, and it is from that country that Theodore Roosevelt has just emerged with news of a river discovered by his party.

Fine Buildings in Small Towns

And yet in Amazonas one comes upon a fine opera house, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, in a small city that might be spoken of as a thousand miles from anywhere. Colonel Roosevelt has described the beautiful country seat or ranch house he found on the Parana in Mato Grosso after days of slow toiling through the wilderness. His pictures of Brazil, where they cut their way through the swampy tropical forests with their machetes, set beside all one knows of the brilliancy and wealth of the Rio de Janeiro and the progress of Sao Paulo, increase the sense that Brazil is a land of high romance well worth a visit now, before these primeval solitudes shall have been subdued by the railroads.

Brazil is further unique in being the one place in the new world that has ever been the seat of a European monarch. When by the French invasion of Portugal the royal family was forced to flee it turned to its big western colony. The Queen Dona Maria I. and the Prince Regent landed at Bahia and opened the ports of Brazil to the world. Then at Rio de Janeiro they established the seat of the Portuguese monarchy.

The new world has seen much of government at long range working the other way. Brazil alone has seen a King of an European land stretch a scepter eastward. Perhaps the absurdity of this attempt at over-seas domination was

made more plain to Brazil at this juncture and to the King, too. At any rate in 1815 he elevated Brazil to a kingdom united with that of Portugal, and when he went back to Portugal he is said to have told his son, whom he left as Prince Regent, that if there came signs of disaffection from Spain to declare an independent kingdom and to take the crown himself before republican hands destroyed it.

Gaining of Independence

So Dom Pedro soon is seen proclaiming himself the perpetual defender of Brazil, and calling a constitutional assembly and after three years of fighting to drive the Portuguese troops from the province the independence of the empire of Brazil was recognized in 1825. Another interesting historical exception occurred in 1828, when Dom Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, was acclaimed King of Portugal. He ceded the crown of Portugal to his infant daughter and declared his brother, Dom Miguel, regent. The nobility and clergy of Portugal supported Dom Miguel, but civil war followed and he was dethroned in 1834.

Dom Pedro's head did not rest easy in his imperial crown and he finally resigned his throne to his son, Dom Pedro, at that time 5 years old. This was when the great Brazilian patriot, Jose Bonifacio de Andrada y Silva, became regent or guardian and wrought for the freedom of his land. He tried to steer a course between absolutism and republicanism. Father Feijo, a radical priest, was his minister. But he became conservative, reacting to the normal standard of clericalism. He repressed all movements toward government by the people but advanced the administration of the land. Schools were established, and good laws.

Feijo deposed Bonifacio and imprisoned him, and became himself dictator and tutor of the prince. Calderon thinks Feijo had necessarily to swing back to absolutism as against a tendency to anarchy.

In 1840 the prince became Emperor in his own behalf and took his stand with the liberals. He was "a learned and a skeptical Marcus Aurelius," a simple, modest democrat, losing nothing of his personal distinction, generous and disinterested, the first republican of Brazil. The last Emperor, he ruled for 48 years.

Features of Population

The freeing of the slaves was one of the political questions of his time. There

WOMAN'S CLUB OF AURORA, MO., GROWS UP WITH THE PLACE

Started by Newcomer Who Saw Opportunity, It Does Civic Work and Now Looks Forward to Library Building

BOOKS ARE PROVIDED

AURORA, Mo.—Beginning with mutual improvement and to "lend a hand" as its objects, the field of the Aurora Ladies Saturday Club has grown far beyond what was expected when the organization was started on Oct. 11, 1890, with 13 members. The origin of the project was with Mrs. Emily Brinkerhoff, who came to make her home here when the place was known mainly as a mining camp. Her first thought for the town was that it should aim for the highest standards in community living.

Beginning by doing some charitable work, the club extended its activities to the civic realm by inaugurating the annual "clean-up" day, the schools and the city also taking part. The organization likewise assisted in fittingly observing Arbor day.

Having grown much it was at length voted to form departments, since many homes where meetings were desired were not large enough to accommodate the entire membership. One department has devoted itself to purely literary work,

was a plan for gradual emancipation which began to be put in effect about 1870, but at last in 1888 they were freed by the decree of May 13. It is said, however, that there has never been a color line drawn in Brazil and that the Africans thus have intermingled freely with the rest of the people, giving to Brazilians a peculiar mélange of racial traits that makes them distinct from all other national groups.

It is the most mixed population of all South America, with Indians, Africans and all the so-called Latins of Europe fully represented, and a large and influential German immigration in the southern states which Calderon names "the German peril." In Curitiba, the capital of Parana, there are many Poles, Germans, Russians and Syrians. In Santa Catharina a township is significantly named Polopolis from the majority of the settlers.

The constitution of 1890 separated state and church and established freedom of religions, forbidding any state of Brazil to support any religion. Colonel Roosevelt evidently has been much impressed by the positivism he has found throughout South America.

Sao Paulo is said to be the most wide-awake of the Brazilian states. The people call themselves the "Yankees of Brazil," for thrift and progress. Here education thrives and there are a beautiful normal school with 2000 students and the famous Polytechnic schools. It has nearly half a million population and many fine buildings and palatial private houses. The streets are lighted by electricity and the street railway is electric.

Settlements Were Early

Gen. Rafael Reyes says that the absence of children of African parents is marked in Sao Paulo schools and he thinks Mr. Bryce mistaken in assuming that this race predominates in Brazil. There are 1,000,000 Italians in Brazil and the Italians of Sao Paulo have amassed fortunes. Sao Paulo is one of the earliest settlements, having been founded about 1530. Here in 1534 the "angelic apostle," as he was called, Jose de Anchieta, taumaturgo of Brazil, a Jesuit, founded the college of Sao Paulo, and the city today has educational standing and influence. Pernambuco was one of the early captaincies of 1534. This was one of the sections held by the Dutch during Brazil's 10 years struggle (until 1654) to shake off their hold.

Rio de Janeiro was founded in 1555, when a party of French Huguenots found a refuge on an island in the harbor. But the Catholic Portuguese drove them out and in 1667 settled Rio de Janeiro—already named the "river of January." Its population today is over 1,000,000. One of the famous buildings in Rio today is the Monroe palace, which is of the other to current events and home economics. Each year a cooking demonstration has proved very valuable, not only to young housekeepers but also to the more experienced.

Early in its history the club began collecting books for a library, and in 1908 the collection was made a free public library, the club still meeting the expenses and adding books. The city now has donated a good lot for a library and is agitating the question of voting the necessary annual appropriation, that it may have a \$10,000 Carnegie building. This movement has been brought about largely through the work of Mrs. E. Pearl Ruppel, who has given her services as librarian without remuneration, three afternoons in the week for three years.

The club has never neglected the social side and frequently has invited large companies to listen to lectures from some of the state's foremost speakers. It also has often entertained clubs in neighboring towns. Just now the club is centering its interest on beautifying the city park, each department holding itself responsible for a flower bed. It is also interesting other organizations in this work.

On March 4 of this year the club called together representatives of the clubs and lodges in the city and organized a civic club of 38 members, with the object in view of civic improvement. The club's president this year is Mrs. C. I. Manley.

white marble and was brought back from the St. Louis exposition. It was put up in 1906 at Rio for the gathering of the Pan-American conference over which Senator Root, then secretary of state of the United States, presided.

The schools of Rio are said to be poorly organized and the opposition of the Roman church to the public school system is felt there as elsewhere in the country.

Topography Is Varied

Brazil is by no means all a land of marshy forests. There are noble mountains in its midst, though not so impressive as the mighty Andes. The tallest peak, named Itatiaia, is not far from Rio de Janeiro. Like Buenos Aires Rio claims to be one of the great operative centers of the world. It is remembered that the Emperor of Brazil desired an opera of Richard Wagner when his own land was still much in doubt about that master.

The story of the discovery of Brazil also may be recalled again in connection with Pan-Americanism. Brazil was discovered by a Portuguese flotilla that was sailing for the Cape of Good Hope. The fleet got caught in the equatorial current and sighted the new land to the west not long after Columbus had landed at San Salvador. One of the ships was sent back to Portugal with the news. Americus Vesputius was one of a party sent to explore, and so a map made in Europe gave his name to the vaguely defined mass of land which later became known as South America. The name America for a time belonged solely to the southern part of the new continent, but was gradually extended over the whole.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

TOO EASY
But little of the world's great work—
So history, they say, declares—
Was ever done—and the prizes won—
By men who sat in rocking-chairs.

It can at least be said of the college graduation day that there is some class to it.

AFTER IT IS OVER
At a well-served dinner, each good part
Of the bird is toothsome, still
Few guests would care for the host's own share
For he receives the "bill."

With this year's wheat crop in the United States estimated at 900,000,000 bushels, it is to be hoped that there will be less of an economic excuse than heretofore for cutting the slices of bread so thin.

THE OTHER FELLOW
"The ones who say hard work is sweet
Are those who live on Easy Street."
The ones who think wealth has no cares
Are not the multimillionaires.

"Welcome!" is the hospitable greeting which San Francisco is preparing to extend to all who come to visit the Panama-Pacific exposition. And "We'll come!" is the message that is being sent from nearly every nook and corner of the earth.

MUNICIPAL DAY SYRACUSE PLAN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Arrangements for "Municipal day" have been completed by the committees from the Chamber of Commerce, and it is expected that the project will be a big success. At a meeting of the publicity committee recently it was decided to ask the board of directors of the organization for an appropriation of \$100 for publicity, says the Journal.

The date set for "seeing Syracuse at its best" is June 30. It is expected to attract thousands of people from other cities and villages in central New York. The day will be the occasion for showing Syracuse's facilities for fire protection, police protection and the industries of the city.



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and see how the skill of the great engineers has conquered the gigantic barrier of mountain ranges flung by Nature across the Canadian Dominion. The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY carries you
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PARIS, LONDON
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Prinzess Alice July 3, 11 A.M.
Vaterland July 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiserin Augusta July 11, 1 P.M.
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S.S. Cincinnati July 16, 11 A.M.
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Leaving Central Wharf, foot of Milk Street, Boston, at 2 P. M. daily except Saturday for Yarmouth direct. Running time: 17 hours.
(NOTE: June 28, S. S. Boston, June 29, S. S. Prince Arthur, leave Central Wharf 1:30 P. M.)

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Left to right front row: J. H. Connor, L. C. Southard, Joseph A. Conry, John F. Fitzgerald, C. J. Medzikhovsky, Curtis Guild, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Edmund Billings and Mayor James M. Curley. Back row: Samuel King, John F. O'Connell, A. B. Wheeler, W. H. Peckham, John R. Neal, James A. McKibben, A. H. Wood, Frederick Foster, N. F. P. Nichols, William C. Brewer and A. M. Wright.

SAGAMORE LEADS FLEET OF SEVEN SHIPS INTO PORT

Carmania and Others Held at Anchor Outside Harbor Until Conditions Favor Continuance to Docks Along Waterfront

BUSY TIMES AHEAD

Only one of the seven European steamships due here today or tomorrow had reached her berth early this afternoon, though several others were either riding at anchor outside the harbor or were slowly making their passage toward port. At least three are expected to dock late in the day.

Four passengers and 1000 tons of general merchandise was brought in by the Warren line steamer Sagamore, Captain Alexander Fenton, from Liverpool, James W. Wainwright a Yorkshire schoolboy, arrived on the vessel to join his aunt, Mrs. Collins, in the Back Bay, after traveling alone the entire distance. Other passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. Sydney H. Harris of Norfolk, Va., and Philip H. Nolan of New York who made the round trip in the liner.

Capt. J. C. Barr, commander of the Cunard liner Carmania from Liverpool and Queenstown, was compelled to lower his anchor this morning off Boston lightship because of the thick weather making navigation into port impracticable. About noon conditions were rapidly clearing and the Carmania was expected in the upper harbor at any moment to debark 77 saloon passengers, 96 second cabin and 318 steerage at East Boston. She had expected to dock before 8 a. m. The Leyland liner Georgian, Captain Parry, from Manchester and Liverpool, was held outside for several hours and was reported at 9 a. m. as 32 miles east of Boston lightship. She is bringing a general cargo.

Wireless reports received from the White Star liner Cymric from Liverpool and Queenstown state that the vessel probably will not dock until late tomorrow or early Friday. She was 643 miles east of Boston lightship at 5:32 p. m. Tuesday.

The Francisco from Hull and the Manitou from Antwerp are also due today. The latter is bringing passengers and will remain in port only a day, sailing tomorrow for Philadelphia.

The other vessel expected today is the Danish steamship Arkansas which is coming from Copenhagen. It was due here Tuesday.

BATH PRIVILEGES TO BE UNCHANGED

No curtailment of the free public bath privileges will result from the decrease in the appropriation in the park and recreation department, according to the officials of the bath department.

Commissioner Dillon visited several of the bath houses yesterday, and gave orders to meet the public demand in opening and closing hours up to the established limit, which is from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TROOPS TO HAVE PEACE BIVOUAC

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—United States soldiers, including a squadron of regular cavalry, 300 men in all, the Vermont militia, and Canadian troops will pitch tents on July 2 outside this city in readiness for the peace centennial celebration July 4. Both the American and Canadian soldiers will take part in the parade on the 4th.

EMPLOYERS TO MEET DRIVERS
Officials of Boston ice companies have agreed to meet representatives of the Ice Wagon Drivers Union in an effort to reach a settlement of the drivers' demands for a new wage scale. The New England Civil Federation and other organizations interceded.

RUSSIAN TALKS ON DIRECT BOAT COMMUNICATION

C. J. Medzikhovsky, commercial attaché to the Russian embassy at Washington, closes his visit to this city today after interviews during the morning and afternoon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce with hide, leather and produce merchants. He leaves on the Federal express for Washington.

Mr. Medzikhovsky was the guest of the chamber at the Exchange Club at luncheon Tuesday where he spoke favorably of a direct steamship line between his own country and Boston. Mayor James M. Curley, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Chamber, Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia; Joseph A. Conry, consul for Russia at this port, John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the chamber's committee on foreign trade, and others were present.

SONS OF ZION END CONVENTION AND SELECT LEADER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A reception in the Infirmary hall Tuesday night closed the three-day convention of the Sons of Zion. During the day the organization elected officers.

Joseph Baroness of New York was reelected as Nasi. Other officers chosen were: Sgan-Rishon, Judge Jacob Strahl of Brooklyn; Sgan-Shani, Joshua Spragren of New York; Gisor, H. B. Isaacson of New York; counselor to the order, Max Perlman of Brooklyn; chief medical examiner, Dr. Solomon Newman of New York; Ish-Maskir, Jacob Ish-Kishor of Brooklyn.

It was voted by the convention to increase the number of members on the executive committee to 24. It was decided that hereafter the executive business of the order shall be transacted at the headquarters of the order in New York. The organization committee reported great progress in the establishment of new camps throughout the country.

BOYS STATE THEIR WORK PREFERENCE

Superintendent Walter L. Sears of the state free employment office has issued a statement that of the 408 boys who applied for work Monday 29 wanted to learn a trade, 34 factory work, 117 office work, 153 to run errands, 51 general work of any kind, 23 no preference and 13 electricians.

TENTH REGIMENT MEETS

The forty-seventh annual reunion of the tenth regiment, Massachusetts volunteer infantry, was held in Memorial hall yesterday. Sixty veterans gathered from neighboring and distant towns. Dinner was served in the Grand Army rooms.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION TREATED AS SHIP PICTURE

Of all the school graduations in Greater Boston yesterday, one of the most novel was that of the Melrose High school, which was held on a stage set to represent the deck of a ship, with the members of the senior class dressed in yachting costumes. In Stoneham, Salem and Winchester, the schools held commencement exercises.

In Melrose the various manuscripts used in the ceremonies were taken from a treasure chest, supposedly discovered on an unknown island. Lawrence H. Flett, class president, introduced the speakers. The exercises opened with the playing of the class march by Miss Marion L. Tirrell. John S. Dole read the class history, taken from the log book of the ship. Miss Adelaide S. Clark gave a vocal solo.

The class gift, a picture, was presented by Leon M. Perkins and accepted by L. B. Hulsman, the principal. Charles Waghorne read the class statistics. A piano solo was played by Miss Marion Hyde, and a harp solo by Laura von

LOWELL IS HOST OF FARMERS AT BIG GATHERING

All Members of State Board of Agriculture Present at Meeting at Which Modern Methods of Tilling the Soil Are Discussed

MANY ARE PRESENT

LOWELL, Mass.—All the members of the state board of agriculture are today attending the largest farm meeting of the year in Massachusetts. Exploitation of the latest ideas in farming and gardening, lectures and addresses are being featured. Farmers and others interested in farming from all parts of the state were present.

One of the anticipated exhibitions was farming by dynamite, as shown by Winthrop Fillebrown of Bryantville. Stumps were to be uplifted and rocks blasted by this explosive. Digging ditches and plowing by this method was also to be shown.

A. E. Briggs of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange was to give a lecture on "Marketing Farm and Garden Products." Several package manufacturers were to be present to show parcel post and express packages, which are of interest to farmers who desire to take advantage of the parcel-post service in sending products to customers.

How to overcome the dry spells on the Massachusetts farms was also to receive attention, and there were to be exhibitions of the modern method of irrigating farm land, modern farm tools and machinery. The Hood farm was selected for the meeting.

FINAL WORK IS BEING DONE UPON THE RIVADAVIA

Preliminary acceptance of the super-dreadnaught Rivadavia having been given by the Argentine Republic government final work on the craft is now well under way at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, the builders. Next month the battleship will leave the Fore river and berth at the Charlestown navy yard to take on ammunition and supplies and the crew of Argentine sailors who will come here from South America on an Argentine transport.

From Boston the craft will go to New York to be drydocked and then she will be given a trial trip by the crew, after which she will steam to her home port in Argentina for final acceptance. Workmen at the Fore River Works are conducting final tests.

OUT-STATE MILK MEASURE FAILS

Committee reports have been received in the House as follows: Ways and means, ought to pass, bill to exclude out-of-state milk not produced or handled under sanitary conditions. Counties, reported favorably a bill to provide for a bridge over the Charles at North Beach street, between Boston and Watertown.

ABOLITION OF TIPPING SYSTEM PURPOSE OF BILL

Measure Introduced in the Senate by Senator Works—Other New Laws Are Offered

WASHINGTON—Abolition of the tipping system on railroad trains, steamships and in other interstate commerce lines of business is sought in a bill introduced today by Senator Works.

The bill would make it unlawful for any employee or person or firm engaged in interstate commerce to accept "any gift, gratuity, what is commonly known as 'a tip' or other consideration from any passenger or other person being served" by the common carrier or firm. It prohibits payment for such service except by the employer and makes unlawful payment of insufficient salaries that make tips necessary. The one who tips, the one who accepts it and the firm that permits the practice are made equally responsible, punishment being \$10 to \$1000 fine or one to 12 months' imprisonment.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill, offered by Senator Works, would appropriate \$100,000 for an outdoor United States exhibit at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego, Cal., in 1915, to illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the United States government pertaining to irrigation and reclamation and their adaptation to the needs of the people.

JOE CALL HARBOR TUG COMES BACK NAMED BEATRICE

One of Boston harbor's most familiar towboats, the Joe Call, has just been renamed the Beatrice. After about 22 years service the Joe Call has been completely rebuilt at the East Boston yards of the owners, the Bay State Dredging Company of Boston, at a cost of about \$3000. In placing the craft in commission again the owners selected the new name Beatrice after Miss Beatrice Cashman of East Milton, daughter of the late owner of the Bay State Dredging Company.

In rebuilding, the craft was razed to the keel and a complete new hull was constructed. The 100 horsepower triple-expansion steam engine has been rebuilt. The Beatrice has a gross tonnage of about 38 and measures 50 feet long and 16 feet wide. She was originally built at Essex, Mass., in 1882.

BOWDOIN SENIORS HOLD THEIR CLASS DAY EXERCISES

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The class of 1914 at Bowdoin College held its class-day exercises Tuesday. The trustees and overseers held meetings. The first half of the senior program took place in Memorial hall, the rest on the campus.

These seniors took part: Marshal, Elroy Osborne La Casse of Skowhegan; chaplain, Arthur Stowers Merrill of Skowhegan; orator, Elwyn Collins Tague of Augusta; poet, Kenneth Allan Robinson of Rockland; Thorndike Oak address, George Franklin Eaton of Bangor; historian, Louis Augustin Donahue of Portland; farewell address, Ralph Lewin Buell of Portland.

The committee in charge was Edgar R. Payson, Jr., of Portland, chairman; Neal Tuttle of Westbrook, Earle Spaulding Thompson of Bath, Lewis Turner Brown of Portland and William Henry Cunniff, Jr., of Fort Kent.

Its True Mission

The fundamental reason for the existence of the daily newspaper is to tell truthfully the worth while happenings in the world that right thinking people desire to be informed about. The work of a newspaper publishing only the true informing news is constructive; its review of world events, comprehensive.

IN carrying out its firm policy The Christian Science Monitor exercises strict censorship of its news, and its readers, appreciating this, come to regard its statements as authoritative. The real influence of the paper is determined by the great faith these readers have in both its news and its advertising. Advertising in the Monitor stands as high a test of truth and accuracy as its news. Those legitimately conducted businesses employing its columns to tell of their offerings to an attentively interested body of readers, are justified in so doing by the results brought about by this intentionally directed interest which expresses itself in active form—price, service and quality being equal

How the Monitor can perform its highest service to the reader is best determined by attentively reading the succeeding issues and becoming familiar with each department and phase of the paper.

REPORT BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR ROAD SITUATION

Transportation System's Condition Is Upheld by Vermont Conference to Have Resulted From the Investigations Held

FOR CONSOLIDATION

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Federal interference is the chief cause of the difficulties of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, according to Percival Clement and Willard B. Howe, Vermont representatives to the New England railroad conference, in their report just submitted to Gov. Allen M. Fletcher.

"It is useless for us to speculate as to the true reason for the action of the federal government, except so far as it may aid in coming to a reasonable conclusion in regard to the future," the Clement-Howe report reads.

"Whether it was the wish of the administration to punish some great banking house in New York, or to reduce the market value of railroad securities in New England, looking toward government ownership later, or that it was deemed necessary to have an example before Congress in order to prepare the public mind for more drastic railroad legislation, is immaterial."

Department Criticized

The Vermont men say the department of justice conducts inquiries through men unacquainted with New England railroad policies and with the needs of the section. They protest the dismemberment of the railroad systems operating in New England.

"The department insists," say Mr. Clement and Mr. Howe, "that the securities representing real values and property which, under proper management and considerate treatment, are worth all they cost, shall be placed on the market and sold without regard to the price they may bring and the poverty and suffering sure to ensue."

Unification of railroads, including the merger of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, has been "advantageous and profitable to New England from the operating standpoint," they say. "The industries and the public have gained in the character of the service."

Consolidation Defended

They declare that consolidation has been the policy in New England railroad affairs, and that these consolidations have been for the benefit of the public, because rates are fixed by law and because consolidation makes possible economy in management.

After stating that the combined systems were able to offer lower freight rates than other lines similarly situated, because of the economies of their joint operation, the Vermont men say that the union of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine was expected to supply sufficient funds to provide equipment and improvements to keep pace with the natural development of its business, but that an attack on the roads resulted in depreciation of the stock of each and the passing of dividends by the B. & M.

BATES OBSERVES 50TH ANNIVERSARY AND ALUMNI DAY

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College combined its annual celebration Tuesday with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the college.

Following a meeting of the college and Alumnae Clubs in the morning the alumni went to Garcelon field for the customary carnival.

The formal exercises were reserved for the afternoon, and were held in the new chapel in commemoration of the semi-centennial. President George Colby Chase, '68, delivered an historical address. The orator was Carroll L. Beedy, Portland, a graduate in 1903. The Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Stacy, '76, read the poem. Late in the afternoon the graduates gathered on the terrace before Hathorn Hall and joined in the singing of college songs. In the evening the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held. There was a pageant showing scenes of founding and development of the college.

COLBY ALUMNI HOLD PROCESSION

WATERVILLE, Me.—A feature of alumni day at Colby College Tuesday was the presence of two members of the class of 1864, Ira Waldron of New Haven, Conn., and William S. Knapton of Bangor. Another feature which is new this year was the alumni procession. The class day exercises of the seniors were held on the lower campus. The oration was delivered by Arthur H. Knight of South Eliot and the address to the undergraduates by Idella K. Farrum of Danbury, N. H.

STATE BOUNDARY BOARD APPOINTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier named Tuesday the commission for Rhode Island to confer with commissions representing Massachusetts and Connecticut on readjusting the boundary lines between Rhode Island and the states named.

The commissioners appointed are Edward H. Rathbun of Woonsocket, Harold J. Gross of Providence, and Everett A. Kingsley of Westerly.

TACT OF SPANISH RULER SAID TO HAVE MADE HIM POPULAR



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency)
King Alfonso and eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—There are countless anecdotes concerning the King of Spain which show the humor and cheerfulness which have earned for him the reputation of being the gayest monarch in Europe. For a Spanish King his inter-

course with his people is remarkably unfettered by etiquette. He has shown the greatest tact in maintaining harmonious relations between the throne and somewhat ultra liberal political parties. Among all ranks of Spanish society he is deservedly extremely popular.

BOSTON PLANS FOR FOURTH INCLUDE VARIETY OF FEATURES

Among the Events Scheduled for Celebration Are Flag-Raising, Children's Carnival, Band Concerts, Rowing, Sailing and Swimming Contests

Plans for an elaborate celebration of the Fourth of July are being completed under the direction of John Dever, director of public celebrations, and the Independence day committee of the citizens' public celebration committee.

A recent increase by the mayor, in the appropriation for the celebration, to \$1000 has enabled the committee to provide a program similar in character to those of previous years.

Games and athletic contests are arranged for every section of the city and will begin early in the morning. There will be rowing and sailing regattas, swimming races, flag raising exercises, orations, band concerts and fireworks.

Flag-Raising on Common

The patriotic and historic events will begin at 9 a. m. with flag-raising exercises on Boston Common, and at 10 o'clock Carlo F. Maraldi, in continental costume, will read the declaration of independence from the balcony of the Old State House, a custom perpetuated for many years.

Mayor Curley will preside at the exercises in Faneuil hall at 10:30 at which the Rev. James A. Supple will be the orator and Rabbi M. Eichel the chaplain.

The children's festival at Franklin park will open at 10 and continue until 5:30. This feature will include an outing for the children from the South End and other parts of the city during the forenoon, and in the afternoon there will be a program of dancing, music and games, the main portion of the program being provided by Mrs. William S. Butler, consisting of the special features of her annual May festival, which will be given under the direction of Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman.

Patriotic exercises by children will be held in connection with the games and sports on 20 or more playgrounds and parks in connection with the district celebration.

Track and Field Games

There will be a set of track and field games on Boston Common at 10:30. There will be Gaelic football on the Common at 9 a. m., hurling at Commonwealth park, South Boston, at the same hour, a rowing regatta on the Charles river basin at 9:30, veteran firemen's regatta on the Common at 10, sailing regatta off City Point at 11 a. m. and swimming races for boys and girls on the Charles river basin at 4.

In the evening there will be fireworks and band concerts on the Common and in several other sections of the city, such as Marine park, Franklin field, Washington street playground, Roslindale, Hyde Park and Brighton. Band concerts will be given at Brighton, East

Boston, Neponset, Hyde Park, North End, South End, Marine park, Roxbury and Roslindale.

At Jamaica pond the local committee is making special preparations for a display that will approach those of former years, including an illumination of the pond, as well as fireworks and music.

Committeemen Busy

The district programs are now being made up by the local committees, whose chairmen and membership are: Brighton and Allston—Francis B. McKinney.

East Boston—Thomas F. Rice. Forest Hills District—John B. Hoar. Hyde Park—D. W. Murray and W. L. Gilman.

Jamaica Plain—Theodore Barnes and committee of 10.

North End—Joseph Santosuosso. Neponset—Matthew Cummings. Roslindale District—George W. Caruth.

Roxbury—Patrick A. Kearns. South Boston—Dr. H. J. Keenan. South End—Mrs. Margaret A. Gallagher.

West End—W. H. Cuddy.

The Independence day committee of the Citizens' Public Celebration Association, which will assist the director of public celebrations, is: William A. Bourdrot, Charles L. Burrill, Frank Chouteau Brown, Mrs. W. S. Butler, William H. Cuddy, George W. Carruth, Mrs. Margaret A. Gallagher, Patrick A. Kearns, John A. Kiggen, Daniel A. MacKay, Alexander I. Peckham, James H. Phelan, Addison L. Winship and Secretary E. B. Mero.

SWEDISH FESTIVAL HAS MAYOR GUEST

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 7000 Swedish persons took part Tuesday night in the second annual midsummer festival of Swedish societies. Following a street parade, in which 5000 members of a score of societies took part, an entertainment was given on the Copeland street grounds of the South Congregational church. Mayor Samuel A. Carlson of Jamestown, N. Y., was a guest. There were Maypole dances and folk dances.

FILIPINO MADE LIEUTENANT

WASHINGTON—Appointment of Cadet Vicente Lim, Filipino graduate of the United States military academy, as a second lieutenant of Philippine scouts, was announced on Tuesday. Lieutenant Lim is not eligible to the regular army.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 lines, per line, 1st 10c, 2nd 8c, 3rd 6c, 4th 5c, 5th 4c, 6th 3c, 7th 2c, 8th 1c, 9th 1c, 10th 1c, 11th 1c, 12th 1c, 13th 1c, 14th 1c, 15th 1c. Single lines, 10c per line, 1st 10c, 2nd 8c, 3rd 6c, 4th 5c, 5th 4c, 6th 3c, 7th 2c, 8th 1c, 9th 1c, 10th 1c, 11th 1c, 12th 1c, 13th 1c, 14th 1c, 15th 1c. 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

Ideal Suburban Home

CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND PRESIDENT STS., READING
WHY PAY RENT?—OWN YOUR OWN HOME
Six rooms and bath, all improvements, gas, just built, fine neighborhood, near stores, churches and only 3 minutes from B. & M. railroad station with 60 trains a day. Electric gas the door. Taxes all paid to 1915. There are 6600 sq. ft. of land with beautiful shade trees and some fruit. Chance to raise chickens. Price, \$3700; small payment down and balance as rent. Apply to

J. B. LEWIS
101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

BUNGALOWS BUILT TO ORDER

paid for just like ordinary rent in that ideal home community at Forest Hills
WOODBOURNE
Modern houses of concrete or brick for sale and a few to rent at \$30 to \$35.
Attractive Apartments to Rent.

BostonDwelling House Co.
308 Hyde Park Ave. Forest Hills
Tel. Jamb. 21445

FOR SALE AT WEYMOUTH HEIGHTS

A 9-room house, with full equipment, indirect heating, stable or garage; nearly 2 acres of good land; apples and pears, also small fruits; large shade trees on street front and a very fine view; close to both steam and electric cars; 1 cent fare to Boston; a few minutes only to the water, bathing and boating; in a clean and quiet neighborhood and suitable for either summer or all year home; \$4200 and reasonable terms. Apply to M. P. GAREY, E. Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 137-W or 277-W.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone, Oxford 182
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 80 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WOLLASTON

FOR SALE—One of the very best homes in Wollaston; high land; centrally located; modern in every way; perfect condition. N. B. NICHOLSON, 70 MILK ST., Boston; tel. Main 2434, Quincy 1732-W.

FARM LANDS—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE—Desirable valley, ten miles from Chicago city limits; scientifically tiled and under fine state of cultivation. For detailed description inquire of C. B. CONGDON, 1427 Judson ave., Evanston, Ill.

FARMS—INDIANA

270 ACRES highly improved farm, one mile out of Monon, Indiana; rents for 1/2 grain; \$4 for pasture; \$4 for rent; \$1800 for sale; price \$185 per acre. S. L. THOMAS, Washington, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Modern, comfortable, well-built home in one of the most beautiful and desirable residential districts in Jacksonville, Fla. Monitor office, Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

CHOICE, centrally located properties at bargain; also new income properties bringing 10 per cent net. MISS E. A. STANFORD, 2200 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free on request. Room 402K, 21 Milk St., Boston

BAY STATE MILK INSPECTORS SEE SCORE CARD USE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Massachusetts Milk Inspectors Association held its summer meeting in Worcester yesterday. About 50 members were present. The session opened with a business meeting in the morning in city hall. Hermann C. Lygate, chief analyst of the state board of health, gave a talk on the composition of milk and on the analysis of ice cream.

Dr. Ernest Kelly of United States department of agriculture gave a talk on the score card. The visitors made a trip to Auburn, where Dr. Kelly gave a practical showing of the use of the score card.

NEW PRINCIPAL FOR HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Mass.—C. H. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, was authorized by the school board last night to employ Walter Wrigley of Whitman at the new William H. Moody school.

The resignation of Miss Bernice Leighton as secretary was accepted and Miss Helen L. Glimes was elected as a teacher of English at the high school in place of Miss Ella M. Aiken, resigned. Miss Belle Preston of Somerville was elected teacher of French.

CAMBRIDGE BOARD HEAD HOLDS SEAT

Three unsuccessful attempts were made to unseat President Peter J. Neilson of the Cambridge board of aldermen, at the meeting last night. Motions to that effect were referred to the committee on legal affairs.

Mayor Good sent in a notice of the resignation of Edward W. Quinn as superintendent of streets and named in his place former Alderman Jeremiah Corkery. Action was deferred till the next meeting.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 411-411A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

SUMMER PROPERTY

As a summer place for family life, children, and young people Sagamore Beach cannot be excelled.

Lots for Sale—Cottages to Let—Two Hotels
"The Beauty Spot of Quaint Cape Cod"
SAGAMORE BEACH
EDWIN H. ROBINSON, Real Est.

Sagamore Beach, Mass.

FOR RENT—in Eliot, Maine, for the season, quiet, old fashioned cottage of 7 rooms, completely furnished; beautiful location, quiet, yet accessible to Boston, 30 minutes; Portmouth, N. H. Dover, N. H., etc. Address MRS. M. B. PERKINS, Eliot, Maine, care of S. F. No. 1.

SEVEN ROOM seashore cottage to let for season; all furnished; good water at door; 5 minutes' walk from depot, post-office and electric; we find boat; for 3100. JOHN MARSH, 20 Main St., North Plymouth, Mass.

KENBERMA, Nantasket Beach
Store with living rooms above, to let, on Nantasket ave., near Waveland Station. Also cottages for the season. Apply NANTASKET REALTY TRUST, 85 Hancock Building. Telephone 4933 Fort Hill.

Kenberma, Nantasket Beach

Cottages To Let and For Sale
All modern improvements; good bathing and boating.
Apply to W. N. STODDARD, 41 Walnut St., Room 244, Worcester, Mass.

TO LET in Auburndale—Furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath, for July and August; convenient to trains, electric and beautiful Charles River; very reasonable. Apply to MISS A. M. COOKSON, 32 Woodbine Terrace, Auburndale, Mass.

CASCO BAY, PORTLAND, MAINE
TO LET for the season, on Long Island, West End, seven-room cottage, five bedrooms, living room, kitchen, fireplace; bathing beach. H. M. MacNEILL, Lock Box 631, Walpole, Mass.

For Rent in Topsfield, Mass.—Summer cottage, furnished, electric lights, fireplace, piazza; trees. For particulars, etc., apply to MRS. L. P. CLEVELAND, Topsfield, Mass.

TO LET—Pembigwasset Valley, White Mountains, 5 miles furnished cottage; month or season; fine views, quiet, cool, near J. W. ROBBINS, Savin Hill, Mass.

TO LET A four room seashore cottage, furnished, electric lights, bath, near J. W. ROBBINS, Savin Hill, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY—NEW YORK

TO RENT, furnished, for summer or longer; 10 rooms, with 2 baths, \$25 per week; large living room, open fire, bath with shower, telephone, ice house, barn, garden, Jersey cow; eight miles from Saratoga. Lake George and many places of interest; short ride by trolley or auto. MRS. D. G. KNOX, Ballston Spa, New York.

WHO WANTS A BUNGALOW in the Adirondacks? Do you want a bungalow furnished; hot and cold water; toilet; VAN SANT-WARD, Jay, N. Y.

ROOMS

ARLINGTON ST., 3—Delightful furnished rooms, with or without baths, \$5 up; opposite Public Garden; elevator service; tourists accommodated.

BACK BAY, near Symphony Hall—Attractive, airy rooms at reasonable prices; breakfast if desired; continuous hot water; all modern improvements; business people, students or tourists. Tel. 5429 W. B. B.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Nice square and air rooms, with bathroom room; very reasonable; telephone.

BATHS every floor, near State House; elegant, cool, airy rooms; large bay windows; every convenience; tourists accommodated. Tel. 5429 W. B. B.

BROOKLINE—Desirable rooms; private family; charming home; 2 min. to Beacon St. cars. 40 University road. Tel. 6097-W.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress St.—Large pleasant rooms; piazza; board next door; convenient to cars. Tel. 3887-M.

CUMBERLAND ST., 24—Attractive, clean and airy rooms, conven. located; moderate rates; transients accommodated. Tel. B. 341-W.

GAINSBORO ST., 113, Suite 4—Pleasant rooms, continuous hot water, summer prices. Tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 493-J.

GAINSBORO ST., 98, Suite 3—Furnished rooms, all modern improvements. Tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 678-R.

6 GARRISON ST., Suite 4, one flight, exceptional opportunity for a woman seeking a cool, comfortable room in a desirable locality; references exchanged.

HEMENWAY ST., 116, suite 2-3, cool, light rooms, in private home, newly fur., eleg. light, c. h. w., summer prices. Tel. B. 2493-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 156—Desirable rooms, well furnished; private home; all modern conveniences. Tel. B. 891-J.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 207—Nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 328-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 195, Cor. Norway—Rooms for transients; tel. B. B. 4043-B.

NEWBURY ST., 212—Furnished rooms; high class house; excellent board next door.

SIX MINUTES FROM PARK ST.—Single and double rooms for rent to meet modern conveniences, large swimming pool, fine dining room; home cooked meals; pleasant surroundings. Tel. B. 328-W.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 172—Visitors while in Boston can find comfortable rooms with all conveniences. Tel. B. 328-W.

ST. JAMES AVE., 98, off Copley Square—Clean, well-kept rooms; tourists accommodated.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 28—Rooms in small family; all conveniences; continuous hot water. Tel. 4817-B.

THE OVERSEAS HOUSE, 5 Columbus Sq.—Visitors in Boston will find homelike, pleasant rooms at above address. Best of references given. Address "OWNER."

TO SUBLET—3 large cool rooms, furnished, near Fenway, \$30. Tel. Address 225 Monitor office.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 108 Huntington ave. Tel. B. 891-W.

WINTHROP, Mass.—Thorton Station—Large, airy, furnished rooms, water view, one minute from station. Apply at 40 Sea View Ave., Wintthrop.

WINTHROP—Furnished front room in private home; meals near by; near beach and train. 25 Pearl ave., tel. 866-M.

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant rooms on third and fourth floors; bath on second and fourth floors; reasonable. Telephone.

FINANCIAL

We Sell Cheaper First Mortgage Loans

In large and small amounts, drawing 6 per cent interest. All papers in our Loans, Note, Mortgage, Abstract and Assignment Guaranteed correct and Recorded. In our 25 years' experience we have never had a foreclosure. Interest paid you the day it is due, 6% net.

L. D. Miller & Co.
222 Main Street
Racine, Wisconsin

FARMS—OREGON

FOR SALE—One of the finest fruit ranches in the famous Rogue River Valley, about 2 1/2 miles from Medford, Oregon; comprising about 55 acres; 30 acres in fruit, as follows: 20 acres in full bearing Jonathan and Yellow Newtown apples, 10 acres in Bartlett, Calgairn, and Winter Nellie pears; and 10 acres in 3 year old Comice pears; foreman house, stable, large packing house; plenty of water; two span mules; machinery and complete equipment for operating; prospects good for very heavy crop this season; situated in an ideal locality and very profitable from a commercial standpoint; for full particulars address owner, P. O. Box 237, Medford, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Ten acre fruit ranch, Rogue River Valley, Oregon; house, fruit packing house, barn, chicken houses for 1000 birds, ready for occupancy; fruit largely pears; fine assortment apples, peaches, almonds, apricots, cherries, quinces, prunes, strawberries and raspberries. City school advantages free. Address Post Office Box 234, Medford, Oregon.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON

FOR SALE—Ten acre fruit ranch, Rogue River Valley, Oregon; house, fruit packing house, barn, chicken houses for 1000 birds, ready for occupancy; fruit largely pears; fine assortment apples, peaches, almonds, apricots, cherries, quinces, prunes, strawberries and raspberries. City school advantages free. Address Post Office Box 234, Medford, Oregon.

FOR SALE at Chelsea, N. J., completely furnished modern home in exclusive residence section; 10 rms., 2 baths and 3 minutes from board-walk and bathing beach; property occupied by owner; immediate possession given if desired; price and terms attractive to quick buyer. Address, M. S. DICKSON, 502 College ave., Beaver, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE at Chelsea, N. J., completely furnished modern home in exclusive residence section; 10 rms., 2 baths and 3 minutes from board-walk and bathing beach; property occupied by owner; immediate possession given if desired; price and terms attractive to quick buyer. Address, M. S. DICKSON, 502 College ave., Beaver, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

24,000 ACRES virginia timber in Arkansas Co., Ark.; cruised, shows 7000 ft. per acre; 60% oak and 40% gum; price \$18 per acre; also 2200 acres practically all open prairie in Ashley Co., Arkansas; improvement cost over \$10,000; price \$30 per acre. S. L. THOMAS, Washington, Ill.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—Eastern States; within one mile of railroad; farm of 50 to 100 acres, with commodious house, large barn, private school; send detailed description, price and terms to H. C. HENRICKSEN, 1700 Broadway, New York.

PONIES

WANTED—A fine A. M. bred Registered SHETLAND PONIES; also farm, consisting of 90 acres. 200 South Street, Raynham, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Clothing store, best location in La Porte, Ind.; modern fixtures and front; also 8 good farms, all within 6 miles of city, ranging in price from \$80 to \$135 per acre. J. A. McLEIN, 814 Lincoln way, La Porte, Ind.

WALL PAPERS

45,000 ROLLS
MUST be moved, last season's patterns, no older; also complete list new Spring designs; bargaining for property. E. J. HICKBY & CO., 180 Friend st., near North Station, Boston.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

The Leighton

Directly on the Beach
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.
E. H. CARLISLE, also Hotel Belmont, Bermuda Opens in October for Winter Season

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Room and board for 2 persons and attendant in charge of him, on a farm; month if satisfactory or longer; state your terms. B. F. ALLEN, 47 West 34th st., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

BAR HARBOR, MAINE
Ocean, mountain and lake scenery, large cottage surrounded by grassy lawns, shade trees, piazz

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 18c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 15c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WISDOM IN YOUR HOME SAVES LABOR AND MONEY

For kitchen utensils, stoves, metal ware, glass, porcelain, marble, enamel ware, nickel, brass, copper. Contains no soda nor caustic. Will not scratch. Saves half time-half the money. Directions on each can.

Large Sifter Can
CLEANS EVERYTHING
INJURES NOTHING
Large Package 16 oz. net

For clothing, woollens, flannels, dishes, floors, wood work, everything. Cuts labor in half, also the price. Will do more cleaning than two pounds of bar or cake soap. One trial will surprise and please you. Your grocer should have these. If not, send his name and we will see that you get a sample FREE.

PULLMAN CHEMICAL CO., Chicago

Wrist Watches \$4.60

A most popular watch—simple, convenient, beautiful, always in sight and very fashionable. Our complete line includes many superb new designs, octagonal, tonneau shaped, etc. In silver, gold and gold filled with leather strap or adjustable metal bracelet. WE SAVE YOU MONEY. Prices are wonderfully low and offer big savings. Installment method makes it possible to enjoy the use of watch at one-half the cost. PARTICULARS ON REQUEST. ASK FOR CIRCULAR D FREE. General Order Co., 332 La Salle St., Chicago

Dorothy Vernon Perfume
Toilet Water, Talcum, Shampoo, Face Powder, Bath Powder, etc. Sold by all good merchants.
JENNINGS CO., Perfumers, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Parfumerie Riviera
Seven sample bottles of the newest French odors mailed upon the receipt of 50c.
One-half ounce bottle of your favorite odor 75c.

THE CLOVER SHOP
290 Westminster Street, Providence
For a refreshing shampoo use CLEANSINA LIQUID SOAP. Write for a bottle, 35c by mail. Put up and endorsed by MISS C. KRUSE, 526 Amsterdam Ave., New York

ROSE and Flower Bead Necklaces, hand carved. Mail orders. GIST NOVELTY CO., 539 Lime Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The Steel Fixture Mfg. Co.
This Metal Filing Case contains 4 Vertical Letter Drawers 14x12x24 finished in olive green enamel. Crated, delivered at depot, \$55.00. With Yale Lock \$40.50.
Topeka, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—Ice cream mfg. business for sale; will clear over \$6,000 in one season; 2000 sq. ft. with business; also one Packard and one brand new 3-ton Universal truck, horses, 10 wagons, etc.; good reasons for selling; will give trial. Price \$15,000. Address at once, P. J. TREFFEL, 175 Mulberry st., Fall River, Mass.

PATENTS FOR SALE
FOOT REST, easily attached to any radiator or register; send for folder. D. W. PAINE, 3223 Gilpin st., Denver, Col.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
W. F. ROBERTS CO.
Wedding Invitations, Crests
ENGRAVERS
Visiting and Other Cards
1411-1413 NEW YORK AVENUE

BERKELEY, CAL., ADVERTISING

DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
SHATTUCK AT KITTRIDGE
BERKELEY, CAL.

PRINTING
Commercial Printing
H. S. HOWARD
2008 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
Phone Berk. 1023
Publisher of The Courier

FLORISTS
Cut Flowers for all occasions. Floral creations of all kinds scientifically and artistically handled.
B.W. PERKS CO
2315 Telegraph
Berkeley, California

PASADENA ADVERTISEMENTS

MILLINERY
HOWARTER EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
DESIGNER OF AUTHENTICATIVE STYLES AND IMPORTER OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES
292 EAST COLORADO ST. Phone Col. 544

Beuhring
Foreign and Domestic Millinery
163 East Colorado Street
Telephone Col. 1083 PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
J. W. Mather Co. Summer Frocks
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
HOME FURNISHINGS
Dainty, cool Tub Frocks in crepe, ruffles and lace cloths. Garments that combine style, distinction and individuality. Visit the second floor and keep in touch with new offerings.

SPIRELLA CORSETS
MRS. S. V. PENNINGTON
752 East Colorado St. Phone F. O. 4116

SHOES
WALK-OVER SHOES
We want you to buy Walk-over Shoes only because you feel that they will be thoroughly satisfactory in every respect. It is our great pleasure to see the hundreds of satisfied customers of the store all over Pasadena.
"PHOENIX HOSE"

THE WALK-OVER BOOT COMPANY

LADIES TAILORS
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Packer
LADIES TAILORS
GOWNS
848 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CAL.
Phone Fair Oaks 2903

SCHOOLS
"ROSE CLINTON'S PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF BUSINESS"; Gregg Shorthand; Touch Typewriting; Bookkeeping; Individual Instruction. 308 Braley Building.

PASADENA MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce Building.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING
MILLINERY
WILLIAM
MILLINERY IMPORTER
49 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

HOUSES TO LET
A WELL FURNISHED house to rent for the season or year; caretaker on premises. MRS. CLARK, 318 W. 82d st., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET
SIX ROOMS charmingly furnished, magnificent river view; July 75, August 15 optional; no children; references. LAN-ERMAN, 3009 Broadway.

ROOMS
OUTSIDE rooms, elevator aptmt., 70th and Broadway; ready now for occupancy; weekly or by the month; summer rates. 6-15, 211 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS
W. 72nd, 203-Cool large and single rms. between subway express and Riverside drive; superior table; reasonable; awnings.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER - MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 66 Broadway. Telephone Rector 8432.

ROOMS-BROOKLYN, N. Y.
ARLINGTON PLACE, 6 Brooklyn, N. Y. Desirable rooms, well furnished, all improvements and convenient to all car lines; private house.

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-212, Metropolitan Tower 1 Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS-NEW JERSEY
TO SUBLET—Modern first floor apartment, 7 rooms and bath, porches, yard; partial janitor service; \$28 per mo.; easy distance from N. Y. on Erie. 620 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

PIANO TUNING
PIANO TUNING
By professional who has served leading musicians of the bay territory for years; entire community solicited.
STANTON H. BROWN
2120 Telegraph, Berkeley, Berk. 3738

FLORISTS
Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING

CONFECTIONERY
"PURITY FIRST"
PIG'N WHISTLE CANDIES
We use only the purest ingredients obtainable. Chocolates 50 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per pound. A complete line of "Purity First" confections, including bournons, taffies, caramels, California glace fruits, etc.
PIG'N WHISTLE COMPANY
511 14th St., Oakland
Opposite City Hall
Serving dainty, delicious dishes for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. No liquors served.

SHOPPING AND GUIDES
THE SERVICE BUREAU
IN THE FERRY BUILDING
Let us do it and save time, money and convenience. Shopping, Hotel Reservations, Sightseers' Trips and guides. TAXICABS.
LOWER MAIN EXIT & S. P. WAITING-ROOM

OUR SERVICE YOUR SERVICE

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
TOM DILLON
SAN FRANCISCO'S LEADING HATTER
720 Market St. 45 Geary St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
POPULAR PRICES

TAILORS
Richard Valentine Co.
FRANK W. PETERS, Manager
FINE TAILORING
IMPORTER OF WOOLENS
189 O'Farrell Street, Near Orpheum
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET
THE ALMAREL
1025 SUTTER STREET
2 AND 3 ROOM APARTMENTS, private outside rooms, sunny, well furnished, phones, centrally located, modern to the minute. (MRS.) A. E. PENFIELD, Mgr.
24th Ave. Tel. Pacific 1173.

PIANO TUNERS
G. H. MACMEEKIN, piano tuner and repairer. Outside orders solicited. 234 24th Ave. Tel. Pacific 1173.

HOUSES TO LET
TO RENT—New bungalow opposite Sandy Beach. Apply F. R. WHITNEY, Mont Rio, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO
MERCHANTS in San Francisco desiring Monitor advertising should address H. W. REINSTEIN, 965 Geary St., San Francisco, California.

GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN
HAMILTONS
6TH AND O STS.
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

MUSIC
Thearle Music Co.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Oldest and largest dealers in everything pertaining to music.
Headquarters for musicians and students of music.
VISITORS WELCOME

CLEANING AND DYEING
T. H. GRAY
FRENCH DRY CLEANING
Ladies' and Gents' Cleaning a Specialty
GLOUCESTER, CALIF.
Main 3072
1565 FIFTH STREET

MILLINERY
Late with Kurzman 8th Ave., N. Y.
446 Ash, near 5th St., SAN DIEGO

San Diego Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to J. E. BRACHMANN, 605 Scripps Bldg.

OAKLAND, CAL., ADVERTISING

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
"Your New Gown"
Let trained workmen with latest equipment do your pleating and hemstitching. Buttons made to match gowns. You furnish the goods. Material sent by parcel post given special attention.
Sternberg Pleating and Button Co.
Sherman Clay Bldg., 14th at Clay

Exclusive Millinery
541 25th St. Tel. Oak 4884
OAKLAND, CAL.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
ROLL UP YOUR OLD HAT, MAIL IT TO
JIM BALLARD
443 14th St., Oakland
50c. clean, block, same trimming.
75c. clean, block and new leather.
1.00, as above, and new ribbon.
Panama's specialty, \$1.50.

STATIONERS
Buy a Kodak
For Your Vacation Trip
\$1.00 to \$60
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
SMITH BROTHERS
472-474 Thirteenth Street

APARTMENTS TO LET
NEWLY FURNISHED or unfurnished modern, sunny apartments, centrally located; 1, 2 or 3 rooms. \$20 19th st.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 636 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

FURNISHINGS
Men's Wear
Women's Wear
MATHESON
737-741 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC
Announcement
The discriminating shoppers of Greater Los Angeles and Southern California have for years felt the need of a Luggage Shop De Luxe. We are pleased to announce the opening for your approval of the most exclusive Luggage Shop west of New York City, where nothing will be found but the very finest of guaranteed Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases. All accessories for travelers. This exclusive shop opened May first.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Home Furnishing Bulletin No. 46
Some of the Necessary Things We Do to Improve and Beautify the Home:
—Make Mattresses of proven reliability and superiority;
—Make Furniture Slip Covers;
—Make Window Shades;
—Re-upholster Furniture;
—Decorate interiors to any required degree of elaborateness;
—Make our own line of "Quality" Reed Furniture;
—Make Ornamental Garden Pottery;
—Make Upholstered Furniture to Special Order.

DAVIDSON & VAN VORST
FLORISTS
714A South Hill Street
Home Phone 4897
Cut Flowers—Floral Designs—Plants
Table and Wedding Decorations
Woman's Exchange, Hand Embroidery

ADVERTISING SERVICE
L. A. Distributing Co.
GUARANTEED AND BONDED
DISTRIBUTORS
OF ADVERTISING MATTER
739 San Pedro St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Gen. Mgr.

PIANOS
Pianos and Player Pianos
We'll tell you the truth about the piano you buy and save you money. See us first.
SCHUBERT PIANOS
George H. Barnes Piano Co.
131 South Broadway

PHOTOGRAPHERS
EMENWAY
Broadway 2839
Home A1323
710 Auditorium Building
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERS
CHARLES H. LEE
Consulting Civil and Hydraulic Engineer
Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Water-supply, irrigation, drainage and hydro-electric power. Surveys, investigations, reports, plans and appraisals. Lands and other properties examined for prospective investors.

HOTELS
HOTEL DENZEL
826 S. Hope St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
A family hotel in quiet location downtown; baths, showers, telephones, billiard room, dancing floor; rates \$1.00 up; special by week or month. Main 3104, F5607.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—Established jewelry business in one of best outlying business districts. Small stock. Splendid opportunity for watchmaker with small capital. Well established watch and jewelry repairing business. Low rent. W. E. BLOCHER, 2996 W. Pico st., Los Angeles.

MILLINERY
PARLOR MILLINERY
HESS M. HOFFMAN
1812 W. Eighth St. Home phone 53723
Designing and remodeling a specialty. Patterns and Tailored Hats.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MME ADELIN
Gowns, Coats and Blouses, Summer Dresses
670 So. Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS
REED LEWIS
PIANO TEACHER
2018 W. Sixth Street Telephone 5394

CONTRACTORS
SEWER CONTRACTOR
R. J. FINN, Home 71381
Storm and Cellar Drains.
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles.

COAL AND WOOD
PACIFIC WOOD & COAL CO.
Wholesale and Retail Fuel and Feed
Phones Main 7807. Home 10106

WATCHMAN SERVICE
LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman in West Adams Heights. Home 72931. West 615.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10¢ per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

SHOES



A World-Leader among Men's and Women's Shoes. "Bends" as "Easy" as an old slipper.

Write for Style-Book of shoes for everybody—in every popular, reliable grade. Three big stores in Washington. Established 1876.

WM. HAHN & CO.
Dept. 25. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Parcel Post Prepaid in U. S.

JEWELERS

FOR THE JUNE BRIDE OR GRADUATE

Coral Rosebud Pendants, with solid gold mountings.....\$1.75 to \$5
Real Cameo Pendants.....\$3 to \$10
Gold Neck Chains.....\$1 to \$8
Diamond and Platinum Pendants.....\$10 to \$200

Homer's
45 Winter Street, Boston

BOOKS

THE HOUSE YOU LIVE IN
Showing the rooms of the home. Pictures of the furniture on the pages opposite are to be pasted into the rooms. ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE. Brilliantly colored. Sizes 7 1/2 x 10 ins. Price 10 cts. post paid. Good terms to dealers. Send for illustrated catalogue.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers
9 So. Clinton St., CHICAGO

BOOK MARKERS

Vera Markers
Decidedly individual in construction and design. Transparent; self-adjusting; lay flat on the book; cannot fall out or injure book; worthy of a trial. \$1.25 per book. G. J. KORDULA,
1411 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
Attractive terms to agents.

BUSY B BOOK MARKER
A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. "They do not tear." Sample C. Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

BON VOYAGE
Is your friend going abroad? An Ocean Post Office with a remembrance for each day would be acceptable. We can furnish it. Circular on request.
SOLATIA TAYLOR,
56 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING

MEN'S CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted: Will pay cash for old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1250 Massachusetts ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington Ave.
Make of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

TRAVEL

CALIFORNIA
Information furnished on Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and San Diego and all points in California. Hotel, restaurant and transportation rates, etc. Address B. K. DARROW, 476 48d St., Oakland, Cal.

SALESMEN WANTED

OPPORTUNITY FOR SALESMAN
We can establish men of good character in a lucrative business who have \$100 cash capital, ability to sell goods and industry. Exclusive territory given. Goods fully guaranteed and have ready sale. ACCO COMPANY, 1090 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—An active agent in each county, in U. S. and Canada; to list property that owners really want to sell. A NEW PLAN AND A WINNER. \$1000 bond required. Enclose stamp for particulars. AMERICAN SALE & EXCHANGE CO., Henry Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A WOMAN who closes her New York shop during summer months wishes to take a position as saleswoman or manager in a woman's shop during July and August, at a summer resort, best of references. MISS E. BROWN, 437 Fifth ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A YOUNG MAN just graduated from Harvard desires position as tutor or traveling companion for summer. Address L. 23, Monitor Office.

A YOUNG MAN just graduated from Harvard desires position as tutor or traveling companion for summer. Address L. 23, Monitor Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

LEATHER



A FUNNY ANIMAL is the kangaroo. When discovered with the island of Australia by Capt. Cook in 1770 it was called a kind of greyhound, probably because of the ease with which it covered long distances and because of its greyish color.

"SUCCESS" Brand Kangaroo Leather

Makes shoes of unusual pliability and "envelopes the foot like a glove." Gives the wearer the maximum of shoe ease and comfort.

HAVE YOU EVER WORN SHOES OF "SUCCESS" BRAND KANGAROO LEATHER?

CLEANING AND DYEING



Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

LAUNDRIES

An Experience of More Than 35 Years in LAUNDERING to the Public Has Made Richardson's **ELITE** Laundry THE Quality Laundry of Boston
Drivers call in Boston and suburbs. Parcel post and express business promptly attended to. Write or phone Hay 1713.
A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc.
51 CHARDON STREET

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



LET US INTRODUCE A LONG SOUGHT FRIEND
ROSE SALINE TOOTH POWDER accomplishes just what you wish it to. Its use leaves the teeth perfectly cleansed, the mouth refreshed and the breath sweet. An enjoyable and effective cleansant and purifier. Pacific Coast dealers sell it or we mail the 25c can anywhere for 25c.
SALINE-TOOTH POWDER CO.
306 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Burrill's Tooth Powder

For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridge work "Burrill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet, refreshed feeling. Indorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Powder form in large glass bottles—or in paste form in tubes.—NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., Lynn, Mass.

RUBBER GOODS

New England's Biggest RUBBER STORE

Rubber Goods of Every Description
Garden Hose, Bath Caps, Swimming Collars, Water Wings, Automobile Tires and Accessories.
ENTERPRISE RUBBER CO.
110-114 Federal Street, BOSTON

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAKES

Electricians and Locksmiths
Telephone 420 Back Bay
Established 1895
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We Sharpen Dull Safety Razor Blades. Long blades, Durham, etc., 50c dozen; all others 25c; work guaranteed; send stamps with blades. WAITE S. R. S. CO., 77 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MRS. CHARLOTTE ISAACS DOHNEY,
526 18th Ave.—Teacher of voice, piano and theory. Seattle, Washington.

LEATHER

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Here is a Cleaner for Your ALUMINUM
ORONA
Soap and Cleaner
It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

Manufacturer's Agents

John G. Baylis, Western Sales Agent, 222 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Gerathy, Distributing Depot New York and New Jersey, 246 Water St., New York, N. Y.; Francis Patterson, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ward Goodloe & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Scoggins & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; The A. K. Ackerman Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Brierre Co., New Orleans, La.; H. M. Hobbie Gro. Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Knight & White, Jacksonville, Fla.; Frank Sloat, Savannah, Ga.

ALSO MAKERS OF

ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube, 15c, and the jar, 25c. By Parcel Post 25c and 50c. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 224-226 Milk St., Boston, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1992 Railway Exchange Bldg.

CLOTHES

TAKE ELEVATOR SAVE \$5.00 TO \$10.00
STOP PAYING \$20.00 OR \$25.00 FOR SUITS . . . \$15
YOU CAN GET FOR

PALM BEACH SUITS
STOP PAYING \$7.50 TO \$10.00 FOR PALM BEACH SUITS. YOU GET THE GENUINE . . . \$5.75
HERE FOR

Blue, Tan and Grey with Hairline Stripes and Solid Tan
JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOP
Second Floor CARLETON BUILDING
SIXTH AND OLIVE
TAKE ELEVATOR SAVE \$5.00 TO \$10.00

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

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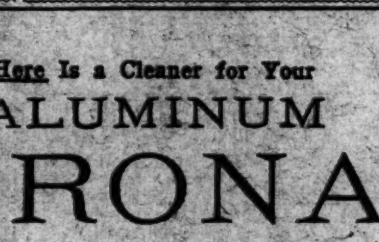
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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Here is a Cleaner for Your ALUMINUM
ORONA
Soap and Cleaner
It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

Manufacturer's Agents

John G. Baylis, Western Sales Agent, 222 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Gerathy, Distributing Depot New York and New Jersey, 246 Water St., New York, N. Y.; Francis Patterson, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ward Goodloe & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Scoggins & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; The A. K. Ackerman Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Brierre Co., New Orleans, La.; H. M. Hobbie Gro. Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Knight & White, Jacksonville, Fla.; Frank Sloat, Savannah, Ga.

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STOP PAYING \$20.00 OR \$25.00 FOR SUITS . . . \$15
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Blue, Tan and Grey with Hairline Stripes and Solid Tan
JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOP
Second Floor CARLETON BUILDING
SIXTH AND OLIVE
TAKE ELEVATOR SAVE \$5.00 TO \$10.00

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

At the Furniture Store of
J. Kennard & Sons
you will find five floors of the most complete showings of Furniture in the west—Furniture for Bed Rooms, Dining Rooms, Living Rooms, Libraries, Drawing Rooms, Halls, Sun Rooms, Porches—both medium priced and of more exclusive kinds—in short, "Furniture for every purpose and every purse."
It's on Fourth Street at St. Charles
opposite our Carpet Store

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CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

BANKING

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. La Salle and Washington Streets
The Bank Where You Will "Feel at Home"
YOUR ACCOUNT WILL BE APPRECIATED

OFFICERS

Edwin G. Foreman, President
Oscar G. Foreman, Vice-President
George N. Neale, Vice-President
John Terborgh, Cashier
James A. Hemingway, Secretary
Harold E. Foreman, Asst. Cashier
Andrew E. Moeller, Asst. Cashier
Edwin G. Neale, Asst. Secretary
Nell J. Shannon, Trust Officer

SHOES

PORTIA SHOE

For Professional and Business Women
CORSON SHOE SHOP
Robby and Madison Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
A shoe for the woman who does things.
See Prov. 31, 13-31

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NYDEN & THUNANDER

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
2900 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO
Telephone Douglas 1858

HARRY A. FALES
Interior Decorating—Designing
Art and leaded glass work; general contracting painting, Chicago and suburbs. 5544 Lake Park ave. Tel. Mid. 2924.

VICTROLAS

WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS

Special Credit Terms.
Records for all Talking Machines on approval

FLORISTS

For the BEST
Call up
Choele
Roses,
Violets,
Orchids,
Palm
and
Ferns
S. E. Corner 47th Street and Lake Park Ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS J. FREIBERGER
Howd Corset Accessories and Lingerie
108 N. State Street
732 Stewart Building

MILLINERY

LACY & CO., Millinery

Importers and Designers, Suite 94, Mentor Bldg., 39 So. State St. Phone Rand. 697.

FINANCIAL

INVEST your money in our 6 per cent safe first mortgage loans on new improved property. Austin and Oak Park. Bank references. C. H. HANSON & SON, 5059 Chicago ave., Austin.

INVESTMENTS

GORDON B. CHASE
Chicago Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
Marine Bldg., LaSalle and Lake St., Chicago

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAMAM
INSURANCE
443 E. 46th place, Drex. 7027
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wab. 953, CHICAGO

INSURANCE

BERRY HISS
134 So. La Salle St., Chicago. Main 5100
Eagles and beeches. Graceland 324

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

PAUL J. QUETSCHKE
Real Estate, Bonds, Loans and Insurance
356 Webster Avenue

OFFICES TO LET

PRACITIONER'S OFFICE to let for afternoon hours. 1400 North American Bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS

TO RENT—Two outside modern, well furnished, clean and reasonable; board optional; 47th St. Exp. and Surface. Tel. Kenwood 291. 4615 Indiana ave., 3rd apt.

KENMORE AVE., 4124, 1st flat, desirable rooms, steam heat and every convenience; suitable for one or two; Sheridan Bldg. and beeches. Graceland 324

FOR RENT to business man, comfortably furnished room in modern apartment with small private family. 3744 Lake Park ave.; telephone Douglas 3856.

FRONT ROOM in modern apartment on Oakwood ave.; attractive, quiet, home-like; breakfast optional. N-10, 750 People's Gas Building.

TO RENT—Light room for gentleman; Sheridan rd., near Foster; private family; ref. exchanged. Phone Sunnyside 624.

FOR RENT—Room with private family; private bath; near Wilson Express and Lake. Telephone: Sunnyside 6888.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room; private family; the right place for the right party. 1220 Lunt ave. Tel. R. F. 6311.

BOARD AND ROOMS

LAWRENCE AVE. 1018—Most desirable outside room, nr. Sheridan rd. 1 blk. from Lake, first-class table; tel. Edge. 4942.

JEWELERS

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Plymouth Hotel, 4710 Broadway
Repairing a Specialty
Phone Ravenswood 1154

COAL AND WOOD

PIPER & SKADOW
Dealers in Coal and Wood. Moving and express. 2524 Irving St. Blvd. W. Wallington 3449. Our motto: Correct weight and prompt delivery.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS HEDWIG E. WEIZSACKER,
1828 Summerdale ave., Chicago. Tel. Ravenswood 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRED C. CHURCHILL
Chimneys, furnaces and boilers cleaned

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

ART DEALER, Picture Framing and Residing, manufacturing of Picture Frames. G. U. GARRING. 4035 Broadway. 243 N. Clark. 4613 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WASKY BUTTER. "CLOVER VALLEY" BUTTER. Direct from our Creamery in Wisconsin. And watch this ad. every

CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Plumes. All men's apparel. Wm. F. Black, 6330 Madison Ave. Tel. W. F. 178.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy, Style Front and back lace. Perfect fitting. Brandeis, 5000 Broadway. Repairs one year free. MME. CORNIN, 428-430 Republic Bldg. 200 S. State St. Chicago. Tel. Har. 5551.

DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS M. G. QUINN, 1000 North Dearborn Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3902.

FLANDERS. 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

For Every Occasion. FRANKLIN S. O'NEILL. 1002 East 63rd St.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. THOS. J. CAYEY & SON. Tel. Cent. 5000. 5000 Broadway.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. EDW. SKINNER & CO. 2740 N. Clark St., near Dearborn.

FURRIER—Fur storage, remodeling, repairing and furs made to order. Summer rates. A. J. Wilson, 1000 N. Racine Ave., cor. Wilson. Edg. 8337.

GEORGE HEWITT—Fine Furniture and Refinishing, Upholstering and Drapery. 1525 E. 47th St. Phone 340 Oakland.

GOWNS and Tailored Suits—616 S. Michigan Ave. Room 814. Barnhart Bldg. Tel. Wa. 0480.

GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S. 700 N. Clark St. 513 Rogers Park. Phone 513.

GROCERIES, fresh fruit and vegetables. JOSEPH A. DANZ, 507 Webster Ave. Phone Lincoln 4437.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES. ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster Ave. Phone 513.

GROCERIES—"Service" quality, fair prices, efficient delivery. Orchard & Park, 1443 E. 53rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

GROCERY AND MARKET. M. BAKER and A. L. VAN HEULE, 2715-17 N. Clark St. Tel. Div. 1940. Lincoln 4212.

HAIRDRESSING and HAIR GOODS—WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marquette System. 438 W. 63rd St. Tel. West 6281.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—Rasmussen's Marquette Shop. 2530 Broadway. Tel. 0618.

HAIRDRESSING and manicuring shop. Coleman, 4313 Indiana Ave. Tel. Oak. 6086. Special attention to residence work.

HAIRDRESSING, manicuring, hair goods, toilet articles; tinting. Tel. Lin. 7451. JEAN N. 254 N. Clark.

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS—And manicuring. 5 N. Wab. Ave., Kerner Bldg. MISS MAE HOLMES. Tel. Rand. 1088.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS—STERLING CO. 15 W. Van Buren St., near State.

IMPORTER and MAKER—Gowns and Tailored Suits. HELENA HOFFMAN, 2023 Michigan Ave. Tel. Douglas 9188.

LAUNDRY—PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster Ave. Phone Edg. 400. A trial from you will be appreciated.

MILLINERY—Conservative styles and prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kodak 1494.

NEEDLECRAFT SHOP. JANE HOBBS. Children's Frocks and Ladies' Waists and Corsets to order. 717 Venetian Bldg., 15 E. Wash. St. Tel. Cent. 4691.

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER. 741 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago.

THE LITTLE DUTCH STUDIO. Gifts out of the ordinary for people of refinement. 14th and Dearborn. Tel. 0618.

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, dyed, repaired; made into fancy effects; boxes; expert work on ostrich feathers. Mail orders solicited. POPPER, Feather Dresser, 120 S. State St.

PAINTING and DECORATING—OTTO F. HAIN, paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Chicago Ave. Phone Superior 1000.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, BOOKLETS—Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 440 North Dearborn. Tel. 0618. Phone Harrison 901. All departments.

PROTECTOLAC retains brightness and luster on finely varnished automobiles FOR YEARS with ONE application. Send for circular and literature. MFG. CO., PEOPLES GAS BUILDING.

REOFING: Asbestos, shingle and ready—GEO. A. KYLE. Established 1884. Chicago and all cities. Phone Graceland 5608. 721 Barry Ave.

SHAMPOO, 50c, bar, dried by hand; hair orders by mail. G. spec. atten. Mrs. F. Petran, 6th Floor Mentor Bldg. Tel. Cen. 3276.

SHAMPOOING and FINE HAIR GOODS. EDITH M. POWELL, 1000 N. Dearborn. 1314 East 47th St. Phone Oak. 1225.

SHAMPOOING, Hairdressing, Manicuring. KATHRYNE SHOP, 331 W. 63rd St., cor. Harvard. Hrs. 10:30 to 5:30. Even. by apt.

TAILORING—Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$80. THE MOORE CO. and HARRINGTON CO., 1216 East 63rd St.

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 1406 E. 47th St., Chicago.

TAILOR for Men and Women—Young men's two-piece suits, \$25 to \$35; ladies' \$30 up. MAX OLSEN, 1000 Belmont Ave. Tel. Graceland 1662.

TAILORS FOR MEN—Suits, \$40 to \$65. POTEL & COMPANY, 16 W. Jackson Blvd. Harrison 2084.

THE ADHORE CASH GROCERY and Meat. M. F. HURTY & CO., 5816 Broadway. Tel. Sunnyside 8221.

THE NUT SHOP. SPECIALIZING NUT CANDIES. 615 Diversey Parkway.

THE WRIGHT DISPLAY of party summer hats is strikingly attractive. ESTHER E. WRIGHT, Suite 201, 116 S. Mich.

TRY OUR VERY SPECIAL MILK COAT and skirt suits. Every woman needs this combination. MORTON & MORTON, 111 So. Oak Park Ave.; across street from Lake St. Elevated.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS. Party favors. Place cards. Picture framing. Gifts. ENGLISH'S STATIONERY STORE. 1000 N. Dearborn.

W. H. McGRATH, Mfg. Fine Confectionery, Ice Cream and Ices. 1048 Wilson Ave. Phone Edgewater 763.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

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DEPARTMENT STORE. BLOCK & KUHL CO. THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business since 1870. The largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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GROCERIES—"Service" quality, fair prices, efficient delivery. Orchard & Park, 1443 E. 53rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

GROCERY AND MARKET. M. BAKER and A. L. VAN HEULE, 2715-17 N. Clark St. Tel. Div. 1940. Lincoln 4212.

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HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS—And manicuring. 5 N. Wab. Ave., Kerner Bldg. MISS MAE HOLMES. Tel. Rand. 1088.

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THE WRIGHT DISPLAY of party summer hats is strikingly attractive. ESTHER E. WRIGHT, Suite 201, 116 S. Mich.

TRY OUR VERY SPECIAL MILK COAT and skirt suits. Every woman needs this combination. MORTON & MORTON, 111 So. Oak Park Ave.; across street from Lake St. Elevated.

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LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO. Largest Men's Wear Store in the South. Mail Orders Filled.

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MODEL CLEANERS & DYERS CO.—Dry cleaning, steam cleaning and dyeing of clothing. 1317 Broadway.

PAINTING, frescoing, paperhanging and cleaning. Hays and Park. Phone 1150.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO. Quality, service. Printers and Publishers. 1000 Main Building. Tel. 0618.

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GLOVES, HOSIERY, Umbrellas for men, women, children. Agts. Phoenix Hosiery, LENNON'S, Morrison st., opp. P. O.

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WESTERN

SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

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ICE CREAM, CANDIES. EIGHT LUNCHEONS. 312 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATOR, Upholstering, Wall Papers, Estimates Furnished. FREDERICK & NELSON.

INVESTMENT AGENTS—We offer approved and guaranteed non-secure certificates. Investments on installment plan. Stocks and bonds exchanged. Inquiries solicited. DR. HARVE

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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SCHOOL GIRL would like to be taken home by a mother and have a baby. RUTH BATLEY, 21 State Boston. Tel. B. B. 1355-M.

SEAMSTRESS—Ladle capable of doing all kinds of dressmaking. Will go to go out by day, \$1.50 from 9 to 12. Address by letter, or phone, Mrs. M. G. 107, 102 Huntington av., Suite 1, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Colored girl desire to do plain sewing in private home. RUTH L. JAMES, 92 Westminster Boston.

SECRETARY or companion—Young man desires to join party or family as secretary or companion. References given and required. ETHEL GOODWIN 117 Laurel Hill av., Providence, R. I.

SECRETARIAL POSITION desired experienced woman. References given. would travel in suitable employ. PHYLLIS BRIAN, 264 Summer st., Malden.

SECRETARY—Young woman holding responsible secretarial position but with a long vacation would travel for suitable position. References. Address: FREEMAN, 40 Wood st., Providence, R. I.

SEWING, 30; \$3.50 per wk. Mrs. L. 12955 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

SEWING, with board and room, week, exp. on fine sewing, \$83. Mrs. 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

SITUATION wanted by woman with 7 years of age; no washing; \$3 week. MARGARET TOOMEY, or 533 W. Park St.

STENOGRAPHER, assist. bookkeeper and cashier, 22, speaks English and French. References. Address: STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, assist. bookkeeper, payroll clerk, wishes to locate in or Boston; good education, thoroughly in all lines of office work; age 33, single. References. Address: 1005 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE.

(to all), 48 Green st., Worcester. Tel. 4750.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady school graduate, three years' experience in stenography, references furnished to start with moderate salary. Address WEIN, room 11, 241 Tremont st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience in stenography, references furnished and general office work. L. C. Underwood typewriters preferred. Address CARROLL, 1001 Beacon st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, legal work preferred, 28, \$10-\$15, good refs. M. C. O'NEILL, 1001 Beacon st., Boston (trial all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

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STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, good penman, \$12, excellent refs. M. C. O'NEILL, 1001 Beacon st., Boston (trial all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, speaks English and Hebrew, \$12, penman, good education, excellent refs. M. C. O'NEILL, 1001 Beacon st., Boston (trial all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

TUTOR-Englishwomen (21) who speak French and German desired for daily companion or governess; absolute discretion. MRS. P. N. BUNSEN, 195 Huntington Ave., Boston.

TUTOR-Wellesley and Tufts, experienced teacher, desires employment; references furnished. Address preferred; anywhere on North Shore.

W. M. SMITH, 20 James st., Boston, Mass.

TWO COLORED GIRLS with pleasant private family; one as cook, other as girl; willing and obliging. GEORGIA A. LORAN, 1001 Beacon st., Cambridge, Mass.

WATRESS-Colored girl wants place as waitress or chamber maid. Address SON, 31 Harwich st., Boston.

WANTED-Any kind of sewing machine.

able. Address EMMA J. WELCH, 31

and sq. Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position in the country, young woman and with a high school. Write for particulars. ERIE O. ROWELL, 93 F. St., South ton, Mass.

WANTED—By a clerical senior a po for the summer; college work, stenog raphy, and bookkeeping. Address: RUTH E. SEAVY, Tufts College, 1000 North St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position for middle-aged man as parlormaid, waiting or plain sewing. References good. Write anywhere in or around Boston. I write to Miss KATIE WEBSTER, 1000 North St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position as attendant housekeeper in refined home; usual duties of the position. Address: 1315 Farrington st., Wollaston, Mass. Quincy 382-M.

WANTED—By middle-aged American woman as cook, laundry, or boarding house. ANNIE COLBY, 1000 North St., Boston.

WANTED—Light housework or sewing. References good and offices. References: MARGARET TRAYNER, 30 Mandorox Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Light housework or sewing. References good and offices. References: MARGA RE TRAYNER, 30 Mandorox Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as chambermaid, office or country; good references. E. FITZPATRICK, 55 Murdock ave., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED—Laundry to take home first-class laundress; references furnished. MRS. S. A. HARRIS, 1 Carleton st., Boston.

WANTED—Position by experienced chambermaid in summer hotel near city. References good and offices. References: MISS ESTHER DAVISON, 70 Boylston st., Suite 2, Boston.

WANTED—Morning work, cleaning and ironing. Address: Ruggles, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as attendant in a hotel, with English and French experience; highest references; Boston vicinity preferred; Miss J. E. DOBIE, 1000 North St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Office or apartment to use by day or week; neat young couple. Address: MICHAEL, Suite 2, 49 North Bond, Mass. Quincy 257-M.

WANTED—Position to act as compo dit light work, shopping; fine piano player; references good. Write to any many more of object than high w American. ANNA J. SPOFFORD, 68 North St., Lynn, Mass.

WANTED in small family, housework without laundry, or as working housekeeper. References: Mrs. McLELLAN, P. O. Station, A. Boston.

Real Estate Market Fish Pier Activities Shipping

Several properties have recently been sold in the Back Bay section and the following deeds placed on record.

Joseph P. Logue has taken title to those four-story well front brick dwellings numbered 45 and 49 Falmouth street, near Dalton street, together with 5200 square feet of land, purchased from the Pareuvia Realty Trust. The total assessment is \$24,000, of which \$11,000 applies on the land.

Also the three-story well front stone and brick dwelling No. 160 St. Botolph street, near Blackwood street changes hands. Blanche E. Philbrick sells to Ida E. Braun. It is taxed on \$11,500, and 1700 square feet of land carries \$4500 of that amount.

SOUTH END CONVEYANCES

The property numbered 864 to 868 Washington street, corner of Oak street, formerly owned by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, but more recently by Jennie Parker, has been sold by her to George T. Craft. It consists of two brick buildings, one of five stories and the other two stories high, together with 3166 square feet of land. All taxed on \$91,800 and \$67,300 of this is land value.

Another small property sold was owned by Sarah W. Clark at 27 Yarmouth street, near Columbus avenue, being a three-story well front brick dwelling, assessed for \$3000 and 1231 square feet of land taxed on \$2500 more.

AUCTION SALE IN THE SOUTH END

Robert T. Fowler has sold at auction the premises No. 26 Woodbury street. The property consists of a brick house and 1000 feet of land. It is taxed for \$1600, and was purchased by David Yankelwitz after a rather spirited bidding for the sum of \$1000. After numerous repairs purchaser will use the house for an investment.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record from Kate Freeman to Joseph White, conveying title to the frame dwelling No. 32 Wrentham street, near Dorchester avenue. The lot contains 3189 square feet of land, and is assessed for \$800, also included in the \$3100 assessment.

George B. Bere and wife are the new owners of an estate taxed in the name of William H. Dexter at 75 Sydney street, near Holland street, deed coming through William Walden. The lot contains 3506 square feet of land, taxed for \$900 and the improvements carry \$2000 more.

Gertrude Steinberg has placed a deed on record from Emma Logan transferring title to a building lot on the corner of Bradshaw and McLellan streets containing 4003 square feet valued at \$1400 by the assessors.

SALE OF WOLLASTON ESTATE

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have sold for John P. Granahan the new frame dwelling, together with 5000 square feet of land No. 10 Marlboro street in Wollaston. The property is not yet assessed. Ara Besse bought for occupancy.

BRIGHTON PROPERTY SOLD

Alice M. Lee, owner of the premises No. 4 and 6 Benson street, near Antwerp street, has passed the title to Arthur P. Carpenter. There is a frame dwelling worth \$3000 on the assessors books, and the 3960 square feet of land carries \$600 more.

NORFOLK COUNTY FARM SOLD

W. F. Gray has sold his dairy and vegetable farm situated in both the towns of Medway and Bellingham, Norfolk county, comprising 100 acres of land and a large quantity of wood and timber. A modern two-story dwelling house containing 10 rooms with modern conveniences, a stock and hay barn with a large silo, a poultry plant and outbuildings, also a fruit orchard. The price, \$5500, included stock and farming implements. The estate was sold to Oren F. Gupptill of Medford, who has taken title, through the Chapin Farm Agency, Boston.

PHILIPS EXETER

HOLDS CLASS DAY AND REUNIONS

Hundreds of Alumni and Friends of Institution Gather to Celebrate Return of Commencement

EXETER, N. H.—Class day at Phillips Exeter brought hundreds of friends and alumni. The senior class held its exercises in the chapel at 10 o'clock, under the marshaling of Clinton R. Black, Jr., New York and George B. Bolton, Lowell. The address of the president, Robert S. Bingham, Methuen, was first, and following came the oration by Harold S. Gray, Detroit. The class poem was by Alfred Putnam, Philadelphia; the class history by James T. Walker, Jr., Concord, N. H.; the prophecy by Robert G. Moors, Chicago, and the valedictory by Lawrence Williams, Jr., Chicago.

The class of 1889 held its reunion with 20 members present. They included: F. E. Barbour, later quarterback at Yale; B. W. Trafford, later of Harvard baseball and football fame; F. N. Graves, halfback, and R. M. Beattie, Tiverton, R. Liscener.

WOMEN ON AN OUTING

About 100 members of the Professional Women's Club planned to go on the outing today to the home of the first vice-president, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, East Weymouth. Mrs. Hoffman, who is president of the "Kings' Daughters Society" of East Weymouth, also entertains the members of that society.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Parcels Realty Trust to Joseph P. Logue, Falmouth st., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Marcus M. Kimball et al. trs. and Thomas E. Hannan I. Tarplin, Columbus av. w. 2; \$12,000.
Moses F. Phillips to Martin L. Cate; q. \$1.
Sarah W. Clark to Golden Mardin, Yarmouth st.; q. \$1.
Blanche E. Philbrick to Ida E. Braun, St. Botolph st.; q. \$1.
Jennie Parker to George T. Craft, Washington and Oak sts.; q. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
George Leckie to Mathias Jankinsky, Fourth st.; w. \$1.
Fred A. Fernald, tr., to Robert J. Neale, E. D. 2560.
Adeline R. Reece et al. to Robert J. Neale, G. st.; q. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Stella M. Ellis to Catherine Costello, Eagle st.; q. \$1.
Edward L. Goodwin to Samuel Smith, Lexington st.; w. \$1.
Anna M. F. Brown to Elvina Jacobson, Saratoga st.; w. \$1.
ROXBURY
Elliot Five Cent Savings Bank to Donald A. Ellis et al. ux., Rockland, St. James st.; q. \$1.
Trinity Lethich Evangelical Lutheran Church of Boston to Edward L. Curran, Morley st.; q. \$1.
Merchants Cooperative Bank to Richard J. Powers, Richard st.; q. \$1.
Flora M. Robinson to Society of St. Margaret, Highland st.; q. \$1.
Spaulding st. to James K. Murphy, Warren st.; q. \$1.
James R. Murphy to Rose Devizia, Warren st.; q. \$1.
DORCHESTER
Robert Hamilton to Patrick Feeney et ux., Geneva av.; w. \$1.
Kate Freeman to Joseph White, Wrentham st.; q. \$1.
Mary K. Calkins to Ella Zeller et ux., Lyons st.; q. \$1.
Charles J. Goldberg to Charles Goldberg, Lauriat av.; q. \$1.
Alexander H. Rice to Joseph M. Cavanaugh, Spaulding st.; q. \$1.
So. Weymouth Savings Bank, mtgee., to So. Weymouth Savings Bank, Leyland st.; q. \$1.
Charles H. Worster, mtgee., to Eugene K. Dunbar, Melville av. and Alliston st.; q. \$1.
Eugene K. Dunbar to Harriet A. Worster, Melville av. and Alliston st.; q. \$1.
J. J. J. Thorne to Israel Dune, Wheatland av.; q. \$1.
Emma Logan to Gertrude Steinberg, Bradshaw and McLellan sts.; q. \$1.
Sadie M. Ray to Philip Harris, Don st.; q. \$1.
Philip Harris to Esther Edelstein, Don st.; q. \$1.
John J. Byrnes to Maud T. Byrnes, Havelock st.; q. \$1.
William Walden to William Walden, Sydney st.; q. \$1.
William Walden to George B. Bere et ux., Sydney st.; w. \$1.
George W. Sylvester to Edward W. Fuller, Templeton st.; q. \$1.
Edward W. Fuller to George W. Sylvester, Templeton st.; q. \$1.
Marian Sear to Clara J. Storer, Hendry av.; q. \$1.
Ernest E. Mahoney to John E. Mahoney, Leyland st.; q. \$1.
Maxwell Barnes to Katherine C. Watson, Morton st.; q. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Adeline F. Thomas to Katherine Cole, Hastings st.; w. \$1.
Edward W. Fuller to George W. Sylvester, Securities Real Estate Trust to Henrietta Strecker, Cottage and Birch rds., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Frank E. Granger, tr., et al. to Boston Trust Verel, Washington st.; d. \$1.
Robert T. Coe to Louise B. Coe, Greenborough av.; q. \$1.
BRIGHTON
George R. Pulsifer, tr., et al. to George R. Pulsifer, tr., Everett st.; d. \$2195.
Robert G. Jones to Arthur B. McCallin et ux., Summit av.; q. \$1.
Alice M. Lee to Arthur P. Carpenter, Benson st.; q. \$1.
Mary J. Donahoe to Margaret E. Donahoe, North Beacon and Vineland sts.; q. \$1.
CHARLESTOWN
Peter F. Kelly to Cestino Pastore, Cook st.; d. \$1.
Mary A. Maloney to Catherine A. Russell, Auburn st.; w. \$1.
WILMINGTON PARK
Jacob Wilbur to David Gelsonimo, Webster st.; w. \$1.
CHELSEA
Abe Mack to Sophie Mack, Walnut st.; q. \$1.
Marie M. Melly to Dora Oppenheim, Bloomingdale st.; w. \$1.
Sarah D. Miller to Olin D. Page, Washington av.; w. \$1.
Thirty Associates of City of Chelsea to Joseph Muscato, Maverick st.; d. \$1.
WINTHROP
Mary A. O'Neill et al. to Annie L. Hunter, Winthrop Shore Drive; q. \$1.
John J. Quinlan to Winifred G. Kerwin, Faine st.; 7 lots, Wilshire st.; q. \$1.
REVERE
Edward C. Greene to Frederick F. Andrews, Beach st.; w. \$1.
Charles F. Lancaster et al. trs. to Rosa Reischewski, q. \$1.
John E. V. Hayden to Samuel Rosenberg, Thornton st.; q. \$1.
Walter H. Benson, tr., to Sarah Muscels, Aracadia st.; d. \$1.
Arcangelo Balmondo to Manuel Ferragamo, McKinley st.; w. \$1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Cable advices received today announce direct sailings from Boston to Naples of the Navigazione Generale Italiana this fall. The steamer Napoli will leave here Sept. 12 for Naples direct, and the Palermo Nov. 3. This service has been interrupted frequently since its inauguration.

Long wharf will be the berth for foot boats of the quartermaster's department after July 1, it was learned today. This craft has been using Central wharf for some time, but owing to congested conditions there, it is said, they have arranged to use the north side of Long wharf, the berth of the Revenue cutter Winnimmet. The Winnimmet will be forced to take the end dock stern of vessels of the Maine coast line. Little space is available there, and it will be what is termed a "hanging" berth.

Swordfish has now arrived. For the first time this season, more than one fish has been brought to the fish pier, South Boston, on one vessel, that vessel being a regular swordfisherman. The sloop Virginia with 16 swordfish arrived today. Dealers bought the fish at 2 1/2 cents per pound.

One mackerel arrival tied up at the fish pier today, the steamer Lois H. Corkum, Captain Corkum, from the south with 10,000 fresh and 40 barrels salt mackerel.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the new fish pier today were: Steamer Ripple 42, 700 pounds, schooners Olivia Sears 5900, Frances S. Grueby 60,000, Philip P. Manta 43,000, Russell 77,000, Edith Silveira 57,000, Washakie 50,000, Progress 59,000, and Josephine De Costa 40,000. The Hippo also had 5000 sals, 12,000 scrod, 300 catfish. Dealers quoted prices per hundredweight as follows: Steak cod \$6.75, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$3.25, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$3.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schrs Richard 35,000 pounds salt, 25,000 fresh fish, 10,000 fresh halibut, and 8000 salt halibut; Celista Merrill 30,000 pounds cured fish from Portland, small boats 130 barrels fresh herring for bait, and the following with fresh fish from Boston: Vanessa 50,000 pounds, Billow 23,000 and Gertrude de Costa 60,000. The fare of the Romance, 50 barrels salt mackerel, sold for \$9 per barrel, while the Pinta, 130 barrels, remain unsold.

Newport (R. I.) mackerel arrivals were reported here today as follows: Strs Macomber 150 barrels, Good 50, Gifford 100, Robert and Edwin 25, Ranger 125, Wilcox 120, Roland Wilcox 125, Carrie and Mildred 100, Beckwith 40, Price 150, Marman 35 and Annie Wilcox 35, all small fresh mackerel.

From Yarmouth, N. S., comes news today that the Emily Bosk from the Banks landed 32,000 pounds green fish, the Cranberry Head trap had eight barrels fresh mackerel, Byrns Point 10, and Sanford 14.

Mackerel schools have moved to the eastward of Halifax, N. S., according to news from that city today. Fair catches are being made east, especially at Amherst harbor, where large quantities were taken. The Halifax market is now practically bare of mackerel. The schooner Kernwood arrived at Canso from Anticosti with 30,000 pounds cod and 20,000 halibut.

TEXTILE SCHOOLS TO BE SPECIAL DISPLAY AT FAIR

Director Whitcomb Gathering Bay State Material Also on Secondary Vocational Lines

Textile and secondary vocational schools of Massachusetts are to be displayed specially in the educational exhibit to be made by this state at the Panama-Pacific fair next year. It will be in the charge of C. T. C. Whitcomb, headmaster of the Brockton high school, who has been assigned thereto and has obtained a leave of absence for 15 months. For the last month Mr. Whitcomb has been visiting the different schools throughout the state where one or the other of this form of education is being carried on.

The managers of the exposition have expressly stated that they do not desire from each state a comprehensive exhibition of its educational efforts. Their plan is to have each state contribute to the whole exhibition from those phases of its work which are likely to prove most instructive to the country at large. They are especially desirous that the exhibition shall convey to those seeking such information the most approved methods of educational procedure.

"Massachusetts," they say, "is unique in the states in the matter of its textile schools. It was also the first to provide the establishment, support and supervision of secondary vocational schools apart from the general public schools. In these two fields Massachusetts has a lesson to teach the country, and it is desirable that these two phases of education should be as adequately represented as available funds permit."

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Sagamore (Br), Fenton, Liverpool.
Str Grecian, Hudgins, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Tg Honey Brook, Tingle, Newburyport.
Tg Patience, Chandler, Providence.
Tg Piedmont, Hudgins, Portsmouth, N. H., twg bg No 6, for Baltimore.

Cleared

Str Sixaola (Br), Glenn, Havana and Boas del Toro.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, do.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath.

Sailings

Strs Louisiana (Dan), Copenhagen; Coastwise, Norfolk; Kershaw, Baltimore via Newport News; Bunker Hill, New York; Aragonia (Br) New York; Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St John, N. B.; tg Sadie Ross, Gloucester to return with a schooner.
Tgs Honey Brook, New York, twg bgs L & W C C No's 1, 5, and 9; Georges Creek, twg bgs Nos 15, Beverly, and 25, Portland; Piedmont twg bg No 8, 6, 14, do, and 9; Leader, Plymouth.
Sloop Mary A. White, Rockport, Mass.
Schr Robert H. McCurdy, San Juan, P. R.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

GALVESTON, June 23—Arrd, strs Dronning Olga, New Orleans; Inkuia, Port Arthur; San Ricardo, Amsterdam.
Sld, strs El Siglo, New York; Victoria de Larrinaga, Manchester via Port Arthur and New Orleans; Athos, Kingston.
JACKSONVILLE, June 23—Arrd, str Arapahoe, New York.
Sld, str Mohawk, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 23—Arrd, strs Black Rock, Newburyport; Bay View, Boston and left on return; schr Chas W Church, do.

NORFOLK, June 23—Sld, str Bohemia, Boston and Hamburg; schr Ruth E. Merrill, Portland.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Arrd, str Millinocket, Stockton.
Cld, 23—Schr Van Allens Boughton, Boston.

BALTIMORE, June 23—Arrived, strs Transportation, Boston; Marchioness of Bute, Buenos Aires via St Lucia.

Sld, strs Friedrich der Grosse, Bremerhaven; Bjorneford, Savona; Gloucester, Boston; Malden, do.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., June 23—Arrived, strs Ruby, Philadelphia, and left for Tampa and New Orleans; Matilda Weems, Baltimore and Georgetown.
Sld, str Veenbergen, Pensacola; schr George E. Dudley, New York.

NON-ATHLETIC HALL DEDICATED FOR DARTMOUTH

Tablets to College Men of the Civil War Are Unveiled—Alumni Class Hold Dinners

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth is holding its one hundred and forty-fifth commencement. Events of Tuesday included the unveiling of two bronze tablets in Webster hall in memory of the Dartmouth men of the civil war and the dedication of Robinson hall, the non-athletic temple, unique among colleges. The unveiling exercises were held on the steps of Webster hall.

The tablets are the gifts of alumni contemporary with the civil war. One bears the names of 57 members of the class of 1863 who were in the Union ranks and the other bears the names of 78 Dartmouth men who were for the Confederacy.

Immediately following the exercises at Webster hall, came the dedication of Robinson hall, the gift of Wallace F. Robinson of Boston.

Mr. Robinson presented the building formally with a brief speech, President Nichols making the acceptance speech. George H. Tilton, Jr., of Littleton, N. H., president of the Dartmouth Dramatic Association, gave a tribute of appreciation from the student organizations which will have quarters in the building. The following classes held their annual class dinners tonight: 1909, 1889, 1894, 1884, 1879, 1854.

The alumni association's meeting in the afternoon was very largely attended. Features were an ovation to the class of 1864, here for its fiftieth reunion.

SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS VISITED

After visiting several of the summer review schools Tuesday, Superintendent Dyer announced that the pupils who had failed to get their graduating diplomas from the elementary schools this month and had entered the summer review school to make up the work would probably be granted their diplomas at the end of the summer term. Dr. Dyer visited the remainder of the schools this morning.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Imperator (Ger), Hamburg for New York, via Cape Race and Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday. Due at pier late today or about 8:30 a m Thursday.
SS St Louis, Southampton, etc, for New York, was 840 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 6:30 a m Tuesday.
SS Baltic (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 1402 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 a m Tuesday; due at pier 8:30 a m Saturday.

SS Caserta (Ital), Naples for New York, was 370 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Chemnitz (Ger), Bremen for New York, was 610 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8:30 a m Tuesday.
SS Virginia (Fr), Havre for New York, was 200 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Koenig Albert (Ger), Genoa, etc, for New York, was 700 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Patricia (Fr), Marseilles, etc, for New York, was 900 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS City of Atlanta, Savannah for Boston, was 52 miles northeast of Frying Pan lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Frieda, Sabine for New York, was 510 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Perfection, Sabine for New York, was 106 miles north of Jupiter at noon Tuesday.

SS Brabant (Belg), from Providence, bound s was 82 miles southwest of Block Island at 7 p m Tuesday.
SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 55 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

Saratoga New York for Havana, was 205 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

Toledo, Philadelphia for Sabine, was off overfalls at 7:30 p m Tuesday.

SS Ontario, Boston for Baltimore, was 60 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6:30 p m Tuesday.

SS Nacoochee, Boston for Savannah, was 70 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Seminole, New York for Turks Island, was 118 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Grayson, New York for San Juan, was 47 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Monday.

SS Guilford, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 10 miles south of Cape Hatteras at noon Tuesday.

SS Dorchester, Baltimore for Boston, passed Northeast End lightship at 8 a m Tuesday.

SS Croire, New Orleans for New York, was 100 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS John D Archbold, New Orleans for New York, was 212 miles north of Jupiter, Fla., at noon Tuesday.

SS Comal, Mobile for New York, was 142 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS El Siglo, Galveston for New York, was 18 miles east of Galveston bar at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS El Cid, Galveston for New York, was 204 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS City of St Louis, New York for Savannah, was 40 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Sabine, New York for Mobile, was 90 miles north of Canaveral, Fla., at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Cuba, towing schr Delavare Sun, Philadelphia for Sabine, was 166 miles east of Sabine bar at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Winifred, Tampa for Sabine, passed in Sabine bar at 6 p m Tuesday.

SS Pan-American, with tow, Port Arthur for Tampico, crossed Sabine bar at noon Tuesday.

SS Cretan, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 9 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Indian, Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was 25 miles northeast of Cape Lookout at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS El Valle, New York for Galveston, was 270 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Tuesday.

SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 291 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Tuesday.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur for Philadelphia, was 235 miles west of Tortugas at noon Tuesday.

SS Vesta, New York for Port Arthur, was 212 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

Yacht Wakiva (Br), Tampico for Aransas Pass, was 75 miles south of Aransas Pass at 4 p m Tuesday.

SS Excelsior, Havana for New Orleans, was 41 miles northwest of Havana at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Pures (Br), New York for Colon, was 10 miles north of Cape May at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Jacinto, New York for Galveston, was 120 miles south of Jupiter, Fla., at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Mexico, New York for Vera Cruz, was 130 miles northeast of Havana at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Oriente, New York for Galveston, was 40 miles south of Jupiter at noon Tuesday.

SS Borgestad (Nor), New York for Tampico, was 80 miles south of Jupiter at noon Tuesday.

SS Momus, New York for New Orleans, was 24 miles east of Tortugas at noon Tuesday.

SS Peace, San Juan for New Orleans, was 200 miles southeast of Tortugas at noon Tuesday.

SS Ponce, San Juan for New Orleans, was 200 miles southeast of Tortugas at noon Tuesday.

Str City of Montgomery, Savannah for New York, passed Martins Industry lightship at 7:50 p m Tuesday.

SS Guantanamo (Cuban) Progress for New York, was 197 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Nueces, Mobile for New York, was 140 miles east of Mobile bar at 7 p m Tuesday.

Rio, Galveston for New York, was 85 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p m Tuesday.

Florida, Port Arthur for New York, was 84 miles east of Sand Key at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Camaguay (Cuban), Cienfuegos for New York, was 2 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Philadelphia, Port Arthur for New York, was 473 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Newland (except parcel post) for New York, was 221 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon 23.

SS Clyde, Liverpool and Queens-town for Boston, was 643 miles east of Boston light at 5:32 p m Tuesday; docks late Thursday or early Friday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists and are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

*France, for Havre..... June 24
*Oceania, for Naples-Trieste..... June 24
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... June 24
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... June 25
*Celtic, for Liverpool..... June 25
*Venezia, for Marseilles..... June 25
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Copenhagen..... June 25
*Philadelphia, for Southampton..... June 25
*Imperator, for Hamburg..... June 27
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen..... June 27
*Caledonia, for Glasgow..... June 27
*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp..... June 27
*Minneapolis, for London..... June 27
*Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples..... June 27
*Caserta, for Naples..... June 30
*Bergensford, for Bergen..... June 30
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... June 30
*Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa..... June 30

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports..... June 27
*Europa, for Liverpool..... June 27
*America, for Hamburg..... June 30
*Carmania, for Liverpool..... June 30
*Cymric, for Liverpool..... June 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

Prins Oskar, for Hamburg..... June 25

Sailings from Montreal

*Acadia, for London..... June 27
*Corcoran, for Glasgow..... June 27
*Teutonic, for Liverpool..... June 27
*Corinthian, for London..... June 28
*Royal George, for Bristol..... June 30

Sailings from Halifax

Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... June 23

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Haverford, for Philadelphia..... June 24
*Victoria, for Montreal..... June 24
*Adriatic, for New York..... June 25
*Bohemian, for Boston

Stock Market Sells Off London Mixed

HEAVY TONE IS MANIFESTED BY STOCK MARKET

Fluctuations Seem to Be Kept Well in Hand by Controlling Interests — Panhandle and Western Union Sell Off

LOCAL STOCKS HEAVY

Traders who had been hoping for greater strength and activity in the securities markets were taken by surprise yesterday when stocks sold off. It had been expected that the supreme court decision in the Southern Pacific oil land case would have a permanently beneficial effect.

The decline yesterday was attributed to the intermountain decision permitting the interstate commerce commission to fix "blanket rates." It is a question, however, whether this decision had as much to do with the drop as had been thought. From the way stocks lately have acted the inference might be drawn that certain big interests are determined that the market shall not move either upward or downward to any extent for the time being. The price range has been very narrow for many months past.

A downward tendency again was shown in the early trading on the New York exchange today. Panhandle, which dropped 4 points yesterday, again sold off sharply. Western Union was another weak feature. Baltimore and Ohio was under pressure as also were the American Can issues. Great Western preferred and Pacific Telephone were weak.

The local market moved in sympathy with New York although losses were not so severe. Island Creek Coal preferred was heavy.

Liquidation continued on a rather large scale throughout the forenoon and by midday losses extended from a point to two points or more. Some of the specialties were particularly weak. Panhandle opened down 1 1/2 at 76 1/2 and declined to 72 before midday. Pacific Telephone was down 1 1/2. New York Central sold off 2 points. Baltimore and Ohio opened down 1/2 at 91 and declined a point further. United Dry Goods preferred sold off 3 points. Studebaker was off 1/2 at the opening at 31 1/2 and declined to 28 1/2 before midday. Cast Iron Pipe preferred was off 1/2 at the opening at 35 and dropped 3 points further before midday. International Paper five was particularly weak. American Telephone opened off 1/4 at 122 1/2 and declined to 120 1/2, rallying fractionally before midday.

On the local exchange Shoe Machinery, Boston & Maine, North Butte, and United Fruit received good fractions.

MORE ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Illinois Central has placed orders with Pressed Steel Car Company, American Car & Foundry Company and Standard Steel Car Company for 2000 cars, making 5000 bought this month. With 400 other freight and 45 passenger cars purchased from Pressed Steel Company, car orders have taken a jump in the last week. June will easily be the best month in equipment orders this year. Wabash is reported to have given American Locomotive Company an order for 60 locomotives and the Seaboard has awarded that company 30, the best contracts in a long time.

Steel orders are fair and prices practically unchanged. June will be considerably better than either April or May with steel manufacturers as railroads seem to have begun to place some of their long standing inquiries.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO—Eight board of trade members have been sold during the past 10 days at \$2200 net to buyer, or the same price as at previous sales. This cleans up the floating supply.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Thursday unsettled and somewhat cooler; moderate south-west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably local showers and slightly cooler; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Fair weather prevails in about all sections and but little rain has fallen in the past 24 hours. Pressure is near normal in the southern states and the North-west and generally low elsewhere. The temperature is higher in the middle and northeastern states with but slight changes in other sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 72; 12 noon 86
Average in Boston yesterday, 68 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 70; New York 68; Buffalo 74; Philadelphia 74; Chicago 78; Pittsburgh 78; Denver 70; Portland, Me. 68; Des Moines 70; St. Paul 70; Kansas City 70; St. Louis 70; Nantucket 68.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun sets 4:07; High water 11:32 a. m.
Length of day 15:10
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:36 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 12:45 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Alaska Gold	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Al-Chal Mf. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amalgamated	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Beet Supf.	75	75	75	75
Am Can	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
Am Car Fr.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90 1/2
Am Car Fr.	51	51	51	51
Am Cotton Oil	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Smelting	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	122 1/2	122 1/2	121	121
Anaconda	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Line	121	121	120	120
Balt & Ohio	91	91	89 1/2	89 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
B F Goodrich	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	91	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cal Petroleum	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Can Pacific	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Cent Leather	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chas & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
C M & St Paul	100	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
C M & St Paul pf.	134	134	134	134
Chino Copper	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chi & West	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chi & West pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col Fuel	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Con Gas	129	129	129	129
Corn Products pf.	64	64	64	64
Del & Lack	399	399	399	399
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Chem	171	171	171	171
Gen Electric	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gen Motors	93	93	92	92 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
Gt Nor pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123
Gug Ex Co	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Harv of N. J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Illinois Cent.	113	113	113	113 1/2
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Inter Pump	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Inter Pump pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11
Kan City So.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lehigh Valley	138	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
L. W. V. Co.	32	32	32	32
Louis & Nash	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Mex Petrol	60	60	60	60
Miami	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	17	17	17	17
Mon Power Co.	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Mo Pacific	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
M S P & S S M	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Nat Knamel	11	11	11	11
N Y C	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
N Y N H & H	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
N & W	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
No Pac	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
O & W	25	25	25	25
Pac Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pac T & T	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Penn.	111	111 1/2	110	110 1/2
P C C & S L	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	89	89	89	89
Press Steel C.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Press Steel C pf.	103	103	103	103
Pullman Co.	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Quicksilver	1	1	1	1
Ray Con	20 1/2	20 1/2	21	20 1/2
Reading	165	165	163 1/2	164
Rdg 1st pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rep 1 & S	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island	2	2	2	2
Rumely pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ry Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Seaboard A L	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Seab A L pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Sears-Roeb Co.	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sloss-Shef.	26	26	26	26
So Pac	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
So Pac pf.	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
So Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Studebaker	31 1/2	31 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Tenn Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Third Av.	41	41	41	41
T City RT	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Union Pac	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Union Pac pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U Dry G pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
US C I P	9	9	9	9
US C I P pf.	35	35	32	32
US Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
US Rub 1st pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Cop.	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Va Car Chem.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Va Car Chem pf.	103	103	103	103
Wells Fargo Ex.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
W Maryland	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
West Union	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
W E & M	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Woolworth	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCERS GET MORE FOR CROPS MONTH OF MAY

WASHINGTON—Prices paid producers for principal crops increased 2.1 per cent during May. During the past six years the price level for that month has increased 3.5 per cent. The index figures of crop prices has advanced 4.8 per cent since Dec. 1. The advance was 9.9 per cent for the corresponding period a year ago, while the average for the last six years has been 15.0 per cent. The index figure May 1 was about 14.5 per cent higher than a year ago but about 17.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 0.1 per cent lower than the average for the last six years on June 1.

The level of prices paid producers of meat animals decreased 1.4 per cent from April 15 to May 15, compared with a decrease of 3.7 per cent a year ago, a decrease of 4.5 per cent three years ago, and a decrease of 4.8 per cent four years ago.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Thursday unsettled and somewhat cooler; moderate south-west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably local showers and slightly cooler; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Fair weather prevails in about all sections and but little rain has fallen in the past 24 hours. Pressure is near normal in the southern states and the North-west and generally low elsewhere. The temperature is higher in the middle and northeastern states with but slight changes in other sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 72; 12 noon 86
Average in Boston yesterday, 68 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 70; New York 68; Buffalo 74; Philadelphia 74; Chicago 78; Pittsburgh 78; Denver 70; Portland, Me. 68; Des Moines 70; St. Paul 70; Kansas City 70; St. Louis 70; Nantucket 68.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun sets 4:07; High water 11:32 a. m.
Length of day 15:10
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:36 P. M.

LONDON STOCKS

AGAIN QUIET; PRICES MIXED

Consols Hardened on Hopeful Outlook of Money Conditions — Americans Are Irregular — Canadian Pacific Liquidated

GRAND TRUNKS EASIER

LONDON—The stock market closed idle, with a firmer tendency.

(By Boston Financial News.)

LONDON—Stocks were quiet and irregular today incidental to the general carryover.

The belief that the steady in money would be only temporary helped to harden consols.

Americans showed irregular gains over parity. The contango rate at 3 1/2 per cent was unchanged from the last settlement.

Selling pressure appeared in Canadian Pacific, and Grand Trunks turned easier on the earnings.

Brazilian rails improved. Foreigners and mines exhibited heaviness. Mines, after dipping, recovered slightly.

De Beers shaded 1-16 to 165-16. Rio Tinto lost 1/4 to 68 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSING

	Advances	Declines
Consols, money	74 1/2	74 1/2
do. account	74 1/2	74 1/2
Amalgamated	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	91	91
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chasapeake & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chicago Great Western	14 1/2	14 1/2
St. Paul	41 1/2	41 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	11 1/2	11 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gen Chem	171	171
Gen Electric	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gen Motors	93	93
Gen Motors pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gug Ex Co	54	54
Harv of N. J.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Illinois Cent.	113	113
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2
Inter Pump	4 1/2	4 1/2
Inter Pump pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Kan City So.	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lehigh Valley	138	138
L. W. V. Co.	32	32
Louis & Nash	138 1/2	138 1/2
Mex Petrol	60	60
Miami	22	22
Mo Kan & Tex.	17	17
Mon Power Co.	50	50
Mo Pacific	16 1/2	16 1/2
M S P & S S M	124 1/2	124 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2
Nat Knamel	11	11
N Y C	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y N H & H	65 1/2	65 1/2
N & W	105 1/2	105 1/2
No Pac	110 1/2	110 1/2
O & W	25	25
Pac Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pac T & T	24 1/2	24 1/2
Penn.	111	111
P C C & S L	76 1/2	76 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	89	89
Press Steel C.	43 1/2	43 1/2
Press Steel C pf.	103	103
Pullman Co.	154 1/2	154 1/2
Quicksilver	1	1
Ray Con	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	165	165
Rdg 1st pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rep 1 & S	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island	2	2
Rumely pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ry Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2
Seaboard A L	18 1/2	18 1/2
Seab A L pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2
Sears-Roeb Co.	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sloss-Shef.	26	26
So Pac	96 1/2	96 1/2
So Pac pf.	105	105
So Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2
Studebaker	31 1/2	31 1/2
Tenn Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2
Third Av.	41	41
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Union Pac	155 1/2	155 1/2
Union Pac pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2
U Dry G pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2
US C I P	9	9
US C I P pf.	35	35
US Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2
US Rub 1st pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Cop.	58 1/2	58 1/2
Va Car Chem.	29 1/2	29 1/2
Va Car Chem pf.	103	103
Wells Fargo Ex.	104 1/2	104 1/2
W Maryland	19 1/2	19 1/2
West Union	57	57
W E & M	75	75
Woolworth	96 1/2	96 1/2

*Decline.

PRODUCE

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Spring patent, \$4.65@5.15; spring clear, in sacks, \$3.50@4; special short patents, \$5.25@5.50; winter patents, old, \$4.75@5; winter straight, old, \$4.40@4.70; winter clear, old, \$4.20@4.40; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.25@4.45 for old, \$4.40 for new; new winter patents, \$4.40@4.65; new winter straight, \$4.15@4.40; new winter clear, \$4.40@4.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$23.25@23.75; winter bran, \$23.50@24; Canadian bran, \$25.50; middlings, \$26.50@28.50; mixed feed, \$27.50@29; red dog, \$30.75; cottonseed meal, \$33@33.50; linseed

Late News of Finance and Investments

WOOL MARKET'S FIRMNESS AND ACTIVITY UNDIMINISHED

Sheep-Raisers With Big Yields to Dispose of Find the Season Profitable, on Account of the Shortage in Some Sections and the Unexpectedly Good Demand

Wool continues to move into manufacturers' hands at a fair rate of speed and prices are well maintained. The market at the seaboard is sufficiently active to insure satisfactory profits to the dealers on all early bought clips, and much of the stock that has been purchased lately in the West at relatively high figures also promises to find takers at profitable prices, although the margin may not be as wide as that which has been obtained earlier in the season.

Arrivals of new clips, both imported and domestic, are large from week to week, but are not out of proportion to general requirements and probable needs of coming months, taking the season of the year into account. Heavy forwardings of domestic wools are customary toward the end of the first half of the calendar year, and usually exceed the absorbing capacity of the market.

At the present time, because of the much smaller quantity of American wool produced in recent seasons, and, in view of the unexpectedly good current demand, the large addition of imported stock does not depress the market. Rather, it seems to be needed, and bids fair to be closely used up, together with all the home-grown stock that is available.

Western sheep-raisers have had a profitable year in districts where losses of livestock have been light, for the prices obtained on the wool shorn this spring were considerably higher than buyers expected to have to pay. Those who had big yields of wool to dispose of received good returns, as their offerings found a ready market.

With the advent in a few days of the second half of the calendar year, a survey of the situation, it is believed, will show the market to be in a good statistical position from the standpoint of the dealer. It is pointed out by the wool merchants here who consider the outlook excellent for the remainder of the year—and those who hold this opinion presumably are in the majority, if present tendencies of the market are any criterion—that very little wool has come East on consignment, and most of the stock received has been quickly absorbed.

In other words, there is no sign as yet of any surplus accumulating that may be difficult to unload. The movement from producer to middleman and consumer is steady, stocks at primary points are rapidly diminishing and the manufacturers are in the market for more.

CALL FOR DEPOSIT OF 'FRISCO ROAD REFUNDING BONDS MADE

NEW YORK—Judge Sanborn having refused an application to issue receivers' certificates to pay the interest due July 1 on the 4 per cent refunding bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, the committee, of which Frederick Strauss is chairman, has called for the immediate deposit of the bonds. The Central Trust Company, of New York, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, in St. Louis, the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, in Berlin, and the Associate Cases in Amsterdam have been designated as depositaries.

The receivers have informed the committee that the earnings of the road have been largely in excess of the amount needed to meet the interest, as well as rentals on leased property, but that the money has been applied to the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts and to other capital purposes. The period of grace in the deed of trust securing the refunding bonds is three months, after which the principal may be declared due.

The committee says that the receivers are unanimously of the opinion that the refunding bonds are amply secured and adds that its members will neither adopt nor approve any plan of reorganization that, as a condition of participation therein, requires the expenses of the committee to be paid by an assessment on the bonds.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road, will provide a special train at East Boston docks this afternoon, to take care of western passengers arriving on the Cunard steamship Carmania.

For the accommodation of Dartmouth alumni and guests returning from commencement exercises today, the Boston & Maine furnishes a special train from Hanover-Norwich at 3:30 p. m. due at North station at 8 p. m.

Arthur Boules and party passed through Boston today, en route from Springfield, Mass., to Barnstable on the Cape.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has received at South Boston from the Readville shops four Pacific type grasshopper passenger engines, which have been rebuilt for Boston and New Haven service.

PHILADELPHIA BONDS

PHILADELPHIA—Mayor Blankenburg will receive sealed bids until noon July 10, for \$3,160,000 30-year 4 per cent municipal improvement bonds.

MOST PASSENGER CARS NOW MADE ARE OF STEEL

Only 15 Out of 3144 Under Construction Jan. 1 Are of Wood, Making 9492 Steel Coaches—629 in 1909

REPLACEMENT COSTS

Out of 3144 passenger train cars under construction Jan. 1 and, including postal, mail and baggage, passenger, sleeping and dining cars, 87 per cent were of steel and more than 12 per cent were of steel underframe. Only 15 cars out of the total were of wood.

Since 1909 there has been an increase of 8863 steel cars. In other words there are now 9492 in use whereas at the beginning of 1909 there were but 429.

No less than seven bills are now pending in Congress requiring the replacement of wooden passenger equipment by steel. These of course do not call for the immediate elimination of the wooden car, but provide for gradual replacement, the proposed periods during which this result is to be accomplished varying from Jan. 1, 1915, to 10 years after the enactment of the law. In some instances extensions of time are placed at the discretion of the interstate commerce commission.

To replace the 44,560 wooden cars on railroads in the United States with steel cars would require \$581,127,100, annual interest on which at 5 per cent would amount to \$29,056,355 according to special committee on relations of railway operation to legislation. The largest cost would be for passenger coaches—\$287,833,000. Since Jan. 1, 1909, there have been 26,989 steel cars placed in service and 13,710 steel underframe cars. The increase on Jan. 1 this year over steel cars in service on Jan. 1, 1909, was 8863, or 1409 per cent; increase of steel underframe cars 3935, or 585 per cent.

There are now in service approximately 44,560 wooden passenger cars compared with 48,126 on Jan. 1, 1912, so that 3566 have been retired in the last two years.

The following shows in detail the approximate cost of replacement of wooden cars, according to compilation of the special committee on relations of railway operation to legislation:

Postal	Number	Av cost	Amount
.....	882	\$11,000	\$9,702,000
Mail & baggage	2,672	10,000	26,720,000
Mail, baggage	584	10,000	5,840,000
& passenger	3,600	10,000	36,000,000
B'ge & pass gr	7,239	8,500	61,701,500
B'ge or expr	7,239	12,500	90,487,500
Passenger	22,487	12,500	281,106,250
Parlor, sleep-			
ing, dining	6405	22,000	140,910,000
Business	740	15,000	11,100,000
Motor	231	20,000	4,620,000
Totals	44,560		\$581,127,100

The charge to operating expenses under the classification of accounts of the interstate commerce commission, assuming a value of \$4000 per vehicle replaced, would be \$178,240,000.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Lower quotations were named in the naval stores market Tuesday, due to a let-up in the export as well as domestic demand at southern points. Spirits of turpentine were quoted at 46½ cents per gallon at the close, a decline of about ½ cent per gallon. New York operators were putting the spirits on the basis of 49½ cents per gallon dock and 49½ cents per gallon ex-yard.

Rosins—The common to good strained grades were unchanged on the basis of \$4.45. The intermediate grades from D to M inclusive showed advances ranging from 2½ to 7½ cents. Pale grades were quoted at further concessions, VVW having declined to a basis of \$6.60.

The following quotations are for graded rosins in yard, as given by the New York Commercial: Graded B \$4.45, D, \$4.60, E, \$4.60, F, \$4.65, G, \$4.70, H, \$4.70, I, \$4.75, K, \$5.07½, M, \$5.42½, N, \$6.07½, WG, \$6.47½, WW, \$6.60.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned tar was quoted at \$7 per barrel, and retort at \$7.25@7.50 per barrel. Pitch was quiet and unchanged at \$3.60@3.75 for coal tar grades and \$4.25 for pine pitch in round lots of 200 pounds.

SAVANNAH—Tuesday's market: Spirits firm, 46½c; sales 1027; receipts 1801; exports 1084; stock 18,308. Rosins firm, sales 2669, receipts 5069, exports 2342, stock 110,154. Prices: VVW \$6@6.10, WG \$5.90@5.95, N \$5.50@5.55, M \$4.85@4.90, L \$4.50@4.55, K \$4.85@4.90, H \$4.50@4.55, I \$4.20, G \$4.20, F \$4.10, E \$4.10, D \$4.10, B \$3.05.

STEEL RAIL ORDERS
NEW YORK—The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad has ordered 32,000 tons of rails from the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and the Buchanan & Northern railroad has ordered 8600 tons of rails from the Carnegie Steel Company.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 56¼c off ½c. Mexican dollars 44c unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet 25½, off 1-16; gold premium at Madrid 4.50; at Lisbon 17.

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR ROCK ISLAND REORGANIZATION

Proposition for Issuance of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Preferred Shares—Earnings Available for Dividends in Recent Years

NEW YORK—In agreement reached on tentative plan of reorganization of Rock Island, eliminating holding companies, there is a proposition for issuance of preferred shares of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Heretofore share capitalization of the railway company has amounted to \$75,000,000. Under plan proposed, this amount will continue as common stock, while ahead of it will be placed from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 of noncumulative 7 per cent preferred.

Of the latter, however, only about \$30,000,000 will be issued immediately, being amount raised by right given to collateral bondholders of New Jersey company to subscribe to new preferred stock at par in ratio of 15 per cent of their holdings.

The 15 per cent subscriptions, loosely termed assessments, would yield, if paid by holders of all securities concerned: Collateral trust 4s, \$10,703,025; Rock Island Co. common stock, \$13,633,230; total, \$31,828,372. Out of this must be paid expenses incidental to reorganization and an underwriting commission of 5 per cent.

If the assessments should all be called for payment immediately, it would be incumbent on the railway company to issue roughly \$30,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock. Full dividend payments on that amount would require \$2,100,000 a year. Revenues in the current fiscal year have not been large enough to sustain such requirements, and at the same time preserve the physical condition of the property.

In 10 months of the 1914 fiscal year, company would have shown a balance after charges and taxes of approximately \$1,000,000 had there been no dividend payments to meet. As it was, two dividends of 1¼ per cent each were declared, entailing disbursements of over \$1,800,000, and it seems the profit and loss surplus will have to be lessened by a few hundred thousand.

This year, however, has been exceptional. The system was badly hit by crop failure last year. Lower rates and fares have also cut down profits. These features are likely to recur. On the other hand the crop damage last year does not come often.

It is probable that subscriptions to the new preferred stock will be called for in installments extending over three years. The experience of railroad men has been that it is impossible to spend more than \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 economically in one year, barring expenditures on equipment. Also it is less onerous for security holders to subscribe in widely separate installments, while not robbing them of interest on the total sum involved.

But if one-third be called for payment at once, it would not be difficult for the railway company to begin dividend payments immediately on that amount. It could have paid out \$700,000 in dividends this year.

In the connection it is interesting to compare its showing of income available for dividends in recent years. In five years to June 30, 1913, company had an average balance available for dividends of \$4,856,430. By years the figures were as follows: 1913, \$4,058,335; 1912, \$3,850,396; 1911, \$5,442,714; 1910, \$4,747,881; 1909, \$6,182,808. Total, \$24,282,154. Average, \$4,856,430.

This average balance shows the full

"RAILS vs. UTILITIES"

This is the title of an interesting article in the July issue of our monthly, "Bond Topics," which will be sent free upon request for Circular C. S. M. 13.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

To Net 6.20%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
TENNESSEE VALLEY
LIGHT & POWER CO.

Company serves exclusively a rapidly growing territory that is yielding excellent earnings. Descriptive circular "M" sent upon request.

STRANAHAN & Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
50 Congress Street, Boston
Slater Building, Worcester
Circular on Request

To Net the Investor 6%
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
Of a Prosperous, Growing Company
Circular on Request

MEIKLEHAM & DINSMORE
25 Broad St., New York City
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston

Brass Desk Sets
and Individual Pieces

Wards
57-61 Franklin St.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1951:

The Receivers have now operated the property for over a year and no reorganization plan has as yet been agreed upon. They inform us that the earnings have been largely in excess of the amount needed to pay interest on the 4% Refunding Bonds and all charges prior thereto, including rentals on leased property, but that they have been applied to the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts and to other capital purposes. The Court objecting to the issue of further Receivers' certificates has denied the application to pay the July 1 interest and the Junior interest in the property, to whom has been offered the opportunity to pay such interest, have failed to provide the necessary money.

The undersigned Committee, which was formed early in June, 1913, and which has since kept in close touch with the Receivership and its affairs, has for over a year deemed it unnecessary to call for a deposit of bonds, but it is now of the opinion that the rights and interests of the bondholders can only be adequately safeguarded by an immediate deposit thereof. The period of grace in the Deed of Trust securing the Refunding Bonds is three months, after which the principal of the bonds may be declared due under the terms of the Trust.

Bonds may be deposited with the Depositaries named in the Deposit Agreement, viz., CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York; MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY, in St. Louis, Missouri; BERLINER HANDELS-GESSELLSCHAFT, in Berlin, Germany; and ASSOCIATE CASES, in Amsterdam, Holland. Bonds in coupon form must be accompanied by the coupon maturing July 1, 1914. Bonds in registered form and registered coupon bonds must be accompanied by transfer executed by the registered owner or his attorney duly authorized. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositaries for the bonds respectively deposited with them. In due course, application will be made for listing the certificates issued in New York on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee, in accordance with the provisions in that respect contained in the Deposit Agreement, has arranged to purchase the coupons and claims for registered bond interest due July 1, 1914, appertaining to the deposited Refunding Bonds, and Central Trust Company of New York, and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Associate Cases, Amsterdam, on behalf of said Trust Company, will accordingly be prepared to pay depositors for their coupons upon depositors filing properly executed certificates in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries, or from the members or Secretary of the Committee. For further information application may be made to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

The Receivers are unanimously of the opinion that the Refunding Bonds are amply secured, and in order that this security may remain unimpaired the Committee urges prompt action on the part of the bondholders. This Committee will neither adopt nor approve any plan of reorganization that, as a condition of participation therein, requires the expenses of the Committee to be paid by an assessment upon the Refunding Bonds.

Dated, New York, June 23, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
J. N. WALLACE,
President, Central Trust Co. of New York.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
President, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
President, Union Trust Co. of New York.
HARRY BRONNER,
Of Haligant & Company.
C. W. COX,
Of Robert Winthrop & Company.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Committee.

JOLINE LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel,
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

NOTES OF INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN DUE JULY 1

NEW YORK—On Aug. 1 the International & Great Northern Railway Company has \$11,000,000 three-year 5 per cent secured notes falling due. Much interest has been aroused in financial and railroad circles with regard to the issue, especially as other of the Gould properties have been more or less in the limelight during the past few months as a result of financial difficulties which were finally cared for.

It is not known whether arrangements have been made to care for these notes, but it is obvious that something must be accomplished along these lines soon, as the time is drawing near when they will have to be cared for. The Missouri Pacific, it will be recalled, waited until near the maturity date of its notes before active negotiations were entered into for taking care of them. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in their letter to the company, stated that in the short time before their maturity it would be impossible for them to outline a comprehensive plan of readjustment of the road's finances.

No doubt the International company has given consideration and discussion to the subject, but the uncertainty surrounding the situation has resulted in many inquiries in Wall street as to how the notes are to be taken care of. Bankers say that they have had inquiries from holders of the notes in various sections of the country, but they have been unable to obtain any information regarding the subject.

The notes are secured by \$12,750,000 first refunding mortgage bonds of which \$12,150,000 has been deposited by the

new company and \$1,600,000 by the syndicate. It will be recalled that when the property was reorganized about three years ago \$15,340,000 was raised through the sale of these notes to bankers, and \$1,600,000 first refunding bonds, \$3,400,000 preferred and \$2,500,000 common stock to a syndicate.

Comment has been heard regarding the comparatively low price at which the notes are now selling, the quotation being 90@92. The Missouri Pacific notes, in the face of all the disquieting rumors prior to their extension sold down to only slightly below 90. To date not much has been said regarding the International & Great Northern situation and, therefore, the query is heard as to why the notes should not be selling at a higher level.

Earnings of the International & Great Northern have shown considerable falling off thus far in the current fiscal period. In April the net was only about half the amount reported for the corresponding period last year. During the 10 months ended April 30 last there was a loss of about \$1,000,000 and nearly \$700,000 in net.

A banker who is largely interested in the matter says that it will probably be at least three weeks before a definite announcement can be made with respect to a plan for taking care of the \$11,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes of the International & Great Northern which mature on Aug. 1. Experts have been making an examination of both the physical property and the accounts of the company, but the directors have not yet had an opportunity to study their report.

Good Business

The Christian Science Monitor has shown that clean, constructive news, the only kind it publishes, is best for both the paper and its readers.

It is also showing that clean and honest advertising, free from misrepresentation and exaggeration, also works for the best interests of the advertiser and the reader. The policy governing the acceptance of financial advertising in the Monitor has greatly increased the confidence of its readers in this class of advertising, which above all kinds, must be believed in to produce the desired results. This care in the acceptability of advertising prompted one advertiser to write:

"I consider it to be a compliment to any advertiser who is invited to take space in your columns, knowing as I do the great care exercised on your part to have only the best class of advertising from reliable advertisers."

This appreciation on the part of the advertiser works directly in causing him to elevate and purify the quality of his announcements and to consider it just as sincere and direct as though the advertiser were talking in person. Thus with a desirable proposition and the intentional interest of readers who desire to buy or invest, no reason exists why complete satisfaction should not directly result.

Clean journalism and clean and honest advertising promote good business.

SQUAD IS STRONG

ATHLETES

One hundred yards run (trials), 100 yards (semi-finals), 880 yards run, one-mile walk, 100 yards run (final), 120 yards hurdle (trials), 120 yards hurdle (semi-finals), 100 yards mile run, 440 yards run, 120 yards hurdle (final), 220 yards run (trials), 220 yards run (semi-finals), 220 yards hurdle (trials), 220 yards hurdle (semi-finals), 220 yards run (final), pole vault for height, running high jump, long jump, 100 yards dash, 100 yard step and jump, putting 16lb. abt., throwing 16lb. hammer, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, throwing the 56lb. weight.

The national senior championships will be held the following day, with the same events, except that the walking-races will be three miles instead of one. In both the junior and senior championships a banner will be awarded to the team from any athletic club or college scoring the highest number of points.

Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston (two games).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Indianapolis	33	23	589
Chicago	32	26	532
Baltimore	30	25	545
Buffalo	28	25	528
Kansas City	29	32	475
Pittsburgh	25	30	435
Brooklyn	23	29	442
St. Louis	20	36	426

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Baltimore 8, St. Louis 5.
Indianapolis 12, Brooklyn 5.
Buffalo 4, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 3, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES TODAY
Kansas City at Indianapolis.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Yacht	Start	Finish	Elapsed time	Cor'd time
Resolute	1:01 22	5:37 10	4:35 48	4:54 07
Defiance	1:00 43	5:27 10	4:26 27	5:10 17
Defiance	0:57 17	5:19 30	4:22 13	5:14 17

ELAPSED TIME ON LEGS

First Round

Yacht	1st leg	2d leg	3d leg
Resolute	1:04 01	24 46	46 17
Defiance	1:09 48	20 22	36 40
Defiance	1:13 24	34 10	47 04

Second Round

Yacht	1st leg	2d leg	3d leg
Resolute	51 01	34 35	80 30
Defiance	55 49	35 09	1:13 20
Defiance	1:02 36	53 38	46 07

AMHERST AGAINST SUMMER PLAY

AMHERST—Announcement has been made that summer baseball will be absolutely prohibited at Amherst College next year. A strict rule forbidding the parasite was passed at a special meeting of the student council.

WANAMAKER IS NAMED CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—C. L. Wanamaker, 15 of Melrose, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College baseball team. Wanamaker has been a catcher for the last two years.

He has played not only on the baseball team but also on the hockey seven. He also plays football and is president of his class.

TOMORROW AT 3:15 P. M.

Braves vs. Giants

The B V D COMPANY, New York

The B V D COMPANY, New York

THE HOME FORUM

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE opening verses of Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount we read: "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." On all sides today the world is crying for peacemakers. In the home and the business life, in the professional and the political life, in the school and the college life, in the national and the international life—yes, even in the church life—there is unspeakable need of makers of righteous and true peace. Not the kind of peace which remains for a season and then departs, but that spiritual peace which is permanent and secure. There is, therefore, ample opportunity for each and every one of us to realize and make demonstrable the high and holy purport of true concord and good fellowship; and in this connection we do well to remember those pertinent words of Ruskin, when he says, "The world would . . . be a place of peace if we were all peacemakers."

The most successful worker of peace who has ever lived was Christ Jesus, and so it is to him that we should go for instructions as how to establish righteous and lasting peace. In the wonderful Sermon, already quoted from, we hear the Master declaring, "Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. . . . Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? Is it difficult to catch the real signif-

cation of these remarkable statements? Surely not. Is it difficult to render these statements practical in our daily associations and relationships? Not if the unselfish and beautiful spirit in which the Master gave them is apprehended and understood. "Love your enemies"—and by this is meant all who appear in the least at variance with or alienated from us. "Bless them, . . . do good to them, . . . and pray for them." Ah, how simple are these instructions, and yet how valuable! How brief, and yet how fraught with unlimited possibilities! Could there possibly be a better rule for actual peace than is laid down in these instructions? Could there possibly be a saner, safer method for healing disagreements, disputes, and dissension, and for restoring harmony, unity and good fellowship among mankind?

In all his experiences Christ Jesus practised what he preached. His mission into the world was to do (not merely to talk about) the will of God; and he knew that God's will, unchangeable and eternal, ordains that righteous and perfect peace should reign supreme in the hearts and lives of men and women everywhere. Having himself gained the correct knowledge of this wonderful peace, he proved his knowledge in those mighty demonstrations which have since been called miracles, but wrongly so, for these demonstrations were not supernatural exhibitions of power, but were simply illustrations or object-lessons of his exact and scientific understanding of the truth of being, illustrations or object-lessons which he emphatically declared should be possible with all who really believed on him and his heavenly Father.

When the sick, racked by pain and misery, came to the Master for healing, he spoke peace to them, peace which

cleansed their thoughts and then they were made physically whole. When the sinful, ready to forsake and to forget their evil thoughts and ways, sought his aid, he forgave them their sins and sent them away happy and peaceful. When the storm, angry and wild, arose on the waters, and disaster threatened, he quietly yet fearlessly "rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still." Then "the wind ceased, and there was a great calm." Finally, when the Master, having finished his personal earthly mission, was about to rise above human sight in his great demonstration of divine oneness, and his disciples were sorrowful, he comforted them with these tender and reassuring words: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

In analyzing these sayings and doings of Christ Jesus we should keep ever uppermost in consciousness his interpretation and correct understanding of peace. To the Master, God, the source and support of all existence, was good, Spirit, Life, Principle, Love. Therefore, to him peace was a divine, spiritual manifestation or expression, a holy tranquillity or calmness resulting from God's harmonious government of the universe, including man. Jesus knew full well that, because, as St. James affirms, God is the giver of "every good gift and every perfect gift," there can be no true and lasting peace except it comes direct from God, and is in accord with His purposes and plans. Jesus knew consequently that so-called material ways, methods and means, instead of bringing forth any real or satisfying peace, bring forth just the opposite—discord, discontent, dissatisfaction and despair. In the days of the Master, much the same as in these days, efforts were made to establish peace upon material rather than upon spiritual foundations, but these efforts were attended by more or less defeat, as they always must be. Jesus himself relied not at all upon matter or mortal nature for guidance and support, but upon divine Spirit, Mind, Principle, and this explains his absolute or metaphysical statement to the disciples, "My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you."

And right here we come face to face with the important fact that so long as men or nations are in any wise inclined to exact "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," there can be no universal amity and concord. So long as men or nations are inclined to return love for love only and hate for hate—to protect and preserve those they call their friends and to harm and destroy those they call their enemies—just so long will universal peace and good will be an idle dream instead of a practical reality. Under the heading, "How Strife May Be Stilled," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote as follows in the Boston Globe in December, 1904 (See The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, pp. 278, 279):

"Peace is the promise and reward of righteousness. . . . 'The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love, is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love. . . . 'God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

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—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Railway Auditor Today

Our supreme lawmaking bodies have forced the railway auditor to the front of the rank, says a writer in Aera. I am glad to witness the passing of the old school auditor of yesterday, the bookkeeper, as he was called, who lived in an atmosphere of debit, credit, voucher, pay, and who enjoyed the pleasure of keeping his books in accordance with the desires of his employers only. In his place we have the trained accountant, the analyst, who must exhaust every means at his command to become thoroughly familiar with every detail of the operation of the property, in order that he may not only record the figures, but that he may also know and understand the reasons therefor. It is the auditor today who works out the reports of the operation of the railroad for his manager, and those reports reach him in regular order, and constantly keep him in touch with what is going on.

Experience

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.

Designs for the Lincoln Memorial

Today in Washington we are planning a memorial to our greatest citizen, to the man we think of with pride, tenderness and gladness. The nation wants a concrete memorial to Lincoln. What shall it be? He has already received his full share of songs, poems, statues, stories. He is today the most revered of our best-beloved. But we want to say so again to the world. We want to crown some hill-top with our praise. We want a hymn in stone, dedicated to him, that will be as imperishable as the aftermath of his goodness.

So writes the Craftsman, in reviewing the designs for a Lincoln memorial by John Russell Pope, appointed by President Taft to draw up designs for several sites in the city.

His designs recently exhibited at the Architectural league in New York, later to be shown in other cities, are three in number, planned respectively for the Potomac park site, the Soldiers Home site, and the Wonder Hill site. Each calls for a distinctive method of construction. Each is particularly adapted to its proposed environment. All are temples, grand dreams, nay rather, visions of architecture, expressive of spiritual achievement; structures that, even in the sketch, inform the beholder with the noble quality of the man whose heroism and consecration they commemorate.

What to Learn

The important and suitable object of human knowledge ought not to be the learning of those things which happen to be interesting; but the learning of the manner in which we should direct our lives: the learning of those religious, moral and social truths without which all our so-called knowledge of nature must be . . . useless.—Tolstoy.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA

QUEEN ELIZABETH of Roumania has struck choice thoughts into prose of a rare fineness. She has cast still finer feelings into finer verse. "Carmen Sylva" is, Professor Gerthwohl says in the Daily News and Leader (London), essentially a writer and a poet by vocation. A faithful daughter of the Rhine, she has retained the temperament as well as the local patriotism of the south German. She comes of a knightly stock—a stock of austere piety, with leanings toward formalism and the ascetic. Whence a periodical reaction, which vents its energy in heroic deeds and soarings of bold fancy, the roamings of the soldier and the artist. And for the latter what zone more tempting than the Rhenish country, a land of wonder, with its whispering streams and forests, its crags and ruins all tinged with somber hues and laved at eventide by the shimmering, mysterious haze of ancient lore? What a retreat for the lonely flights of a shy, sensitive child, from the cramping formality of a court! Add to this an education that was bound to heighten and bring out all that there was of feeling and imagination in her girlish nature—an education purely literary, devoid of utilitarian aims, and unfettered by those formulae which scatter and dispel the wonderful and the ideal. Add, finally, two unforgettable memories: the pen of the Fatherland, from the lips of the soldier-poet of German Liberation, and the keyboard beneath the magic touch of Clara Schumann, and you will understand what poetry must in these early days have welled from the little Princess of Wied—the whole romance of nature, of its waters and trees, to whose vague music and elusive shapes she lends a definite voice and prospect; those of the legendary past, those of the future which she pursues already in her dreams. And this poetry she may not always write, and will never publish; but that poetry contains in germ the lyrical inspiration of her riper years and art.

Speech Which Made Lord Palmerston a Party Leader

JUNE 24, 1850, is a night memorable in parliamentary annals as the opening night of a debate which established Lord Palmerston's position as a great party leader. Lord Stanley had proposed a resolution which was practically a vote of censure on the government. This had been carried by a majority of 37. Lord Palmerston was not dismayed. It was necessary that something should be done to counterbalance the stroke, and Mr. Roebuck, acting as an independent member, gave notice of a resolution which boldly affirmed that the principles upon which the government had acted were calculated to maintain the honor and

dignity of the country. Lord Palmerston's speech in support of this resolution was a masterpiece of telling defense. It was spoken, as Mr. Gladstone afterward said, from the dusk of one day to the dawn of the next. "Lord Palmerston," we read in Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," "always wisely thought that in order to have full command of such an audience a man should, if possible, never use notes. . . . All this great speech, therefore, full as it was of minute details, names, dates, figures, references of all kinds, was delivered with the same facility, the same lack of effort, the same

absence of any adventitious aids to memory which characterized Palmerston's ordinary style when he answered a simple question. Nothing could be more complete than Palmerston's success. 'Civis Romanus' settled the matter. Who was in the House of Commons so rude that would not be a Roman? Who was there so lacking in patriotic spirit that would not have his countrymen as good as any Roman citizen of them all? . . . The glory of being a 'civis Romanus' was far too strong for any mere argument drawn from fact and common sense to combat against it. The phrase had carried the day.

"When Mr. Cockburn, in supporting Lord Palmerston's policy, quoted from classical authority to show that the Romans had always avenged any wrong done to their citizens, and cited from one of Cicero's speeches against Verres . . . the House cheered more tumultuously than ever. In vain was the calm, grave, studiously moderate remonstrance of Sir Robert Peel, who, while generously declaring that Palmerston's speech 'made us all proud of the man who delivered it,' yet recorded his firm protest against the style of policy which Palmerston's eloquence had endeavored to glorify. The victory was all with Palmerston. He had, in the words of Shakespeare's Rosalind, wrestled, well and overthrown more than his enemies."

SOME LETTERS IN A HAIR TRUNK

IT IS natural to think, and quite probably a fallacy to believe, that the letters of today, if they survive to be examined in their turn, will prove of less interest and value than those of the generations which brought to the business of correspondence more time and care than does our unreflexful age, writes Dudley A. Vail in the Yale Review.

But after all it is the unconscious revelations and implications which give the salt to these things, and the differences may not be so great as they might at first appear, given the seasoning of time. The cost of living is a matter for mention in the letters of a time long before this present; it can be predicted as likely to figure before our successors too, and casual references to carburettor trouble or other matter-of-course and uninteresting things may possibly call up for them as delightful little mental pictures as we construct from allusions to journeys by chaise, or canal, or in the creaking stage which tolled along . . . with the hair trunk securely strapped on behind.

The contents of a particular old hair

trunk gives rise to these reflections after the writer has given us a delightful glimpse beneath the rounded lid, with its brass-studded initials. Odd letters and letters in series were there, written in several generations and upon many subjects. By the way does everybody know that the phrase—"No way you can fix it!"—is at least a century old? For here is a correspondent desiring to secure his friend's assistance in finding out whether "the lady in question" will respond "Nay" or—something else. He seems to be in earnest, yet he expresses his firm conviction that if it be "nay" he will not yield to despair, and as a substitute for

"Be she fairer than the day
Or the flowery meads of May,"
he ends triumphantly with—"No way you can fix it."

Here is a New England matron of the thirties in 1800 writing to the head of the house: "We have purchased another load of flour at the rate of 11½ bbl.—paid 48. I paid Mr. Clark 37½ for the box &c, and am going to send for a box of locofoco matches if I can not get at Kellogg's this evening so that I need not have the trouble of striking fire which I have to do every morn & it is attended with considerable trouble." Commonplace enough, but throwing a light other than the light of matches, upon the labor expended in those days to obtain what now the housekeeper may have by the pressure of a finger.

Much incidental information these letters give of the theological beliefs of those times that seem so far away and yet belong to our own age; and there are still others that offer a comparison of political standards. For instance a member of Congress during the Mexican war excuses a neglected correspondence by explaining: "I classify my duties, first to my Maker, second to my family, thirdly to my constituents and country, and fourthly to my friends."

"Think of the temerity of a present-day statesman who should venture, above his breath, to regulate to third place, country and constituents."

Concrete on the Farm
Where some years ago the farmer used a pile of old boards, a saw and a hammer to build his hencoop, he usually now takes part of a bag of cement, mixes it with sand and gravel, and adapts concrete to his purposes. Writing upon the new uses of concrete, Fred Telford, in the Technical World magazine, says that the piles of discarded lumber on the farms of the nation contain a few cement encrusted boards, the knock-down forms which once molded some little device which will never have to be remade on that farm. These changes on the farm, he says, started with silos and fence posts, and there is no end to the uses to which the handy man about the house can put the versatile concrete. A certain family of chickens is instanced as benefiting by the use of concrete. Fresh water is supplied to them in a concrete pool. It is long and wide and so shallow that ducks and geese do not try to swim in it. A pump at one side supplies it with fresh water. This same flock of fortunate chickens has a solid concrete house of two rooms; one room has a concrete floor and perches for the convenience of its occupants, and the other room has a floor of earth, where the chickens can scratch about in the winter time.

On Winning

Winning one's spurs and holding them! What does that mean? Eternal progress, the culmination of one's highest and noblest efforts, the benison of God. How shall a man win these things? By endless endeavor, nobility, an eye that sees "far as the boundless circle of God's love," an unflinching estimate of the true value and proportion of things, . . . a courage that nothing can daunt, a never resting ambition, a clear-seeing vision which lays hold on the things of God and will be satisfied with nothing less. —Eva J. De Marsh in the Christian Intelligencer.

Which Will You Be?

If you had been an Israelite in those days, which would you rather have been . . . the spies who brought an evil report of the land, and so discouraged the hearts of their brethren as to bring upon them the dreary forty years of wilderness wandering; or, Caleb and Joshua, who "stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once and possess [the land] for we are well able to overcome it." Which will you be now?—Hannah Whitall Smith.

Paper From Cotton Stalks

An excellent grade of paper has been made from the stalks of the cotton plant and a factory to conduct this industry on a practical basis is about to be established in the heart of the cotton-growing district, according to the Chicago Journal. At the present time it costs the cotton planter about \$1 a ton to get rid of these after the cotton boll has been removed. The new paper mill will make it worth while for the grower to bring the dried plants by giving a cash payment for the material. In the course of the paper manufacture a number of valuable by-products are obtained, so the business of making paper from cotton stalks looks very promising, particularly in view of the fact that the available spruce is being rapidly consumed.

God a Presence

Certainly as the open eye drinks in the light do the pure in heart see God. And he that lives truly feels Him a presence not to be put by.—Theodore Parker.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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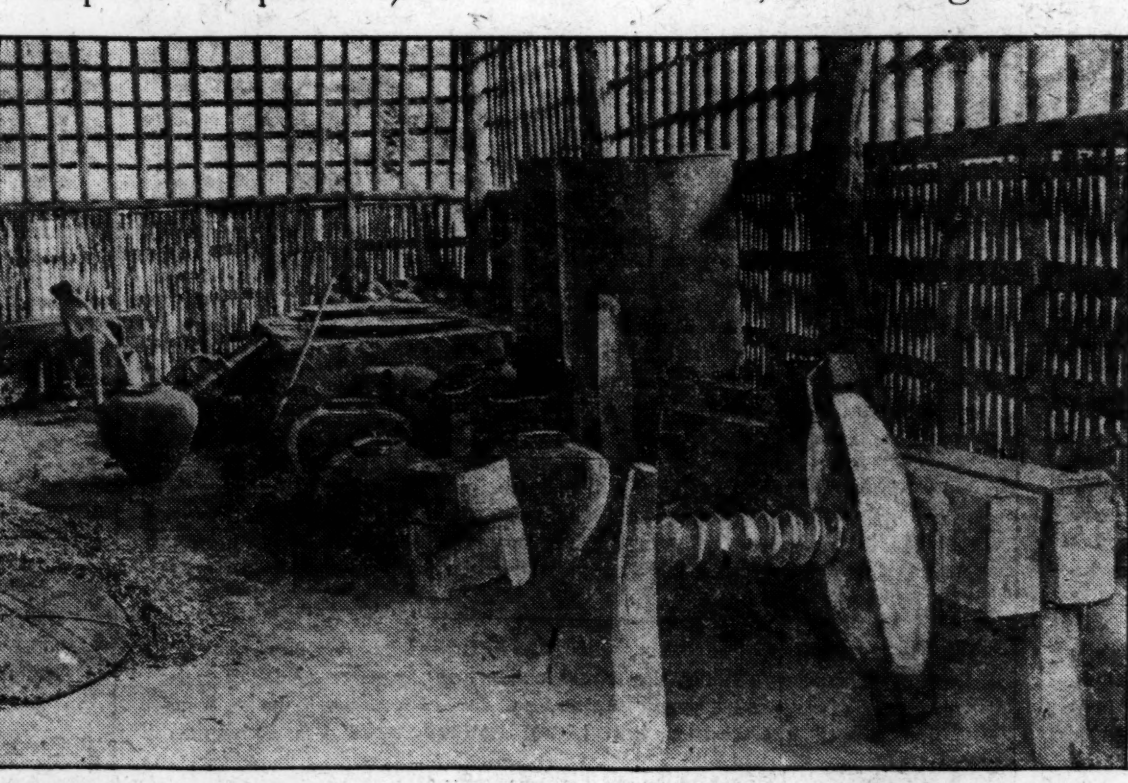
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Filipino Copra Press at San Pablo, Showing Screw



THE manufacture of copra or dried coconut meat is one of the most important industries of the Philippines. The cocoanuts, when gathered, are husked, split in halves with a sharp knife, and dried either by sun or artificial heat. Then the meat is extracted, dried again, sacked, and sent to market. A part of the copra is used to make coconut oil.

This is done in just such a plant as is shown above. The nuts are crushed in the press on the right by twisting the giant screw, the oil being caught in shallow jars placed beneath the press. It is then boiled in the vats shown at the end of the room, in which process the impurities rise to the surface and the refined product remains. This is naturally

a very crude method. Coconut oil has a diversity of uses, among the most important of which are for making vegetable butters, soaps and substitutes for olive oil. The use of coconut oil in the United States alone is 900 tons daily, and it is certain that large modern refineries will soon be necessary in the islands to meet increasing demands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 24, 1914

Colombian and Nicaraguan Treaties

Nor wholly satisfied with evidence put before it the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate proposes more than ordinary scrutiny and investigation of the new treaties negotiated with Nicaragua and with Colombia by the department of state. Diplomacy of the older school would have resented such a probe, and such publicity as will go with it; but it is part of the process of the age based on a popular demand for more illumination of all forms of state administration, especially where, as in this case, statecraft on the one hand and economics and high finance on the other hand are so intimately related.

Society, facing this new demand, has to see to it that the clamor for illumination of hitherto concealed phases of international relations shall be based on some higher motive than personal antipathy to the responsible negotiator or partizanship that would subordinate national interests to partizan ends. Pure motives alone justify the challenge that a foreign minister or chief executive show his hand fully. Surely he must be left with some discretion as to the method of disclosure and the extent of his confidence to a large and not always reticent group.

The principles involved in the new treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia are so important and far reaching in their bearing upon all future Pan-American history that it is quite proper that there should be full debate. If the Nicaraguan treaty were to be ratified in anything like the tentative form which Secretary Bryan has discussed with the Senate committee, the United States would be committed to a protectorate system in Central America quite like that already existing in Cuba. Both treaties are based on a theory of extension of authority by the United States, which has found popular favor since 1898 and has had support from Republican presidents and secretaries of state. Indorsed now by a Democratic administration as part of a peace policy, the advocacy is the more significant. Debate on partizan lines, therefore, is not likely. This sort of cleavage was not conspicuous in the final vote on the Panama tolls repeal. It should not be conspicuous as the new phase of Pan-American relations come up for settlement.

Expansion of the National Library

AT THE close of the last fiscal year the library of Congress contained about 2,128,000 printed books and pamphlets. Aside from maps and charts, pieces of music, engravings and lithographs, which now number more than 1,000,000, the annual increase in bound volumes is from 80,000 to 90,000 a year. The present library, perhaps the handsomest structure of the kind in the world, and housing the third largest collection of books, occupies three and three quarter acres upon a site of ten acres. The floor space of this mammoth establishment has an area of 326,185 square feet, or nearly eight acres. The bookshelves contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

Additions to the contents of the library have been at such a rate in recent years that some members of Congress and others have talked of limiting the intake. The librarian, Herbert Putnam, is strongly opposed to such a course, and we believe the nation will be largely in agreement with his view that provision must be made for indefinite accumulation if the library is to achieve its purpose. The present library building, he holds, will answer for an indefinite length of time in spite of the annual additions of volumes and pamphlets. Bookshelves are comparatively inexpensive. "To the question whether it would be well to call a halt and acquire fewer books year after year," he says, "I should reply such is not and should not be our policy. No national library has such a policy."

This library must, of necessity, grow with the country. To check its growth would be to stunt its usefulness. Where would it be possible to draw the line of exclusion? Who would be competent to draw it? Has not the future the right to find in this collection everything the past has produced in literature and its accessories, so far as it is possible for the government to obtain and preserve specimens of this production? The British museum and the French national library are conducted on the most liberal lines, it having been settled long ago that elimination once begun would in all likelihood end in depriving the collections of the inestimable value of comprehensiveness.

Increasing Sincerity in Journalism

THE definer of ideal journalism as an editor sees it, speaking at the Toronto convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of America, made its core to be sincerity, shown to advertisers and readers alike. The news to be printed must be "worth while," be told without bias, and with a sense of moral responsibility. Advertising should be legitimate, never illegal, and conform to rising standards of ethics of men in the advertising calling, which in turn are shaping new state and federal laws. Persons who have followed developments in journalism in the United States during the present century will not challenge Mr. Baker's claim, in this address, that there are more papers now than formerly that are free from political partizan control, impartial in presentation of news, and "regulating more and more strictly both the classes of advertising and advertising copy which they will accept for publication."

Such suspicion and distrust as exist today arise from what Mr. Baker describes as "entangling alliances" between journals and "interests" which know no partizanship but always work for their own enrichment. Liberty to discover and to proclaim the truth in this field of contemporary diplomacy, statecraft, and economic evolution is most difficult of assertion by editors and publishers with ideals. For the penalties of independence can be made severe by devices that touch the income of the independent journalist. On the other hand, suspicion of insincerity in this department of journalism, when once justified, makes prolonged success of any paper so rated unlikely. And this is so despite con-

ceded brilliancy of championship of causes by men who do not believe in them. Journals that are dependent have the traits of the dependent type, and are apt to decline in influence in precise ratio to their proved subserviency.

Mr. Baker's testimony that publishers, who at first resented enforced publicity as to ownership, editorship, and other important facts about journalistic responsibility, are now won to support of the federal law, is worth noting. Publicity about publicity has, we think, yet other victories to win, because the popular demand back of it is irresistible; and like all kinds of truth-telling, it will probably do good.

IN HIS address on the real Monroe doctrine, given last week at Lafayette College, Prof. Talcott Williams well summarized the occasions on which the United States has assumed responsibility for protection of Pan-American interests and her motives therein. In the Platt amendment to the Cuban organic law of 1901 he finds a broad conception of the policy of the United States, defining the basis of a "peace of the Americas," one which time may prove to have had epoch-marking importance, inasmuch as it assumed for all the nations of the two continents thereafter a common standard of public order, national credit, and equitable administration of justice, a standard which thenceforth the United States was pledged to secure by use of its power.

As long ago as Mr. Blaine's time and his definition of a Latin-American policy, the same ideal was set forth, but found no favor with Congress or with the people. Since the war with Spain in 1898, the United States has been friendlier to the conception of a Pan-American movement making for peace, preserving the independence of nations, putting an end to assassinations and insurrections, and establishing national credit on a sound basis. Successive presidents and secretaries of state, differing in partizan politics but agreeing on the main principles of the policy, have added new chapters to the record.

Consequently it is with no surprise, and wholly with approval, that the experienced publicist of the Columbia University school of journalism looks upon recent developments in Pan-Americanism, especially the mediation of the A. B. C. powers. He notes that, whereas in 1898 the United States was at the close of an era in which the thought of its publicists and its people was concentrated on parties and on domestic political institutions, now "issues of the world" compel divided interest and often take first place in national thought. This being so, it is not surprising that relations between the American republics should have become more intimate, and that joint action in behalf of peace and a stable form of civilization should have gone so far as to make the Niagara Falls conference possible.

Personal Names and Politics

THE naming of a child by its parents is usually based on considerations remote from his or her success in maturity. Yet later the name may prove a handicap or spur according as it fits or misfits the characteristics of the youth or adult which the child in due time comes to be. In case of marked discrepancy between the name borne and the character of the person forced by convention to wear it, the adult does one of two things: He resorts to law and has his name formally changed, or he quietly drops the offending portion of his title. Sometimes the incongruity between name and character accounts for such alteration. Sometimes it is solely a matter of taste. Sometimes it may grow out of perception of the fact that popular favor and political reward do not often fall to the lot of those persons whose names are for any reason peculiar, oddly compounded and redundant. A name that provokes a smile when heard is not one that easily incites admiration for its wearer. Nor is a multiple, many syllabled name as easy to turn into a party slogan or make a national focal point of as one that is brief and simple.

These phases of the problem of wise naming of children who may chance to have a public career either as artists or as political leaders are made suitable for discussion by the report that no less a person than the President of the United States deliberately abbreviated his name because he hoped to win favor with a public that dislikes in an author or a statesman certain infelicities of name, unimportant in themselves, but at the same time alienating in their effect on possible admirers. To many the name Woodrow Wilson is doubtless more attractive than Thomas Woodrow Wilson. It is alliterative, it is more euphonious, and it has more distinction. Nor is it as easily converted into free and easy speech as if the "Thomas" had been retained.

Not the least interesting phase of this deliberate change of name, made during the early stages of Professor Wilson's academic career, is its reported deliberate justification on the ground of his desire to win a larger audience. The historian Wilson had found that persons with names rich in dactyls were less likely to become famous than if spondaes abounded. He kept the spondaic part of his name. He is now President.

THERE is talk of dropping another man, considered in Washington in connection with a high and responsible position, because he has been successful in business; and yet Washington will not admit that it is looking for a man to fill this place who has not been successful.

BEFORE their final, and, it is to be hoped, successful disposition of the Mexican question, the mediators might see what they can do in the matter of bringing about a satisfactory working agreement between the tourists and hackmen on both sides of Niagara Falls.

CHICAGO, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles are all seriously contemplating the construction of underground traction systems. New York and Boston, on the other hand, have long since passed the contemplation and entered upon the extension period.

TOLLS collected on the Panama canal for May—the first money taken over the counter, as it were—amounted to \$7356.12. This is not so very much, but it is enough to show that business began almost before the shutters were taken down.

A Peace of the Americas

It is estimated by the comptroller of the currency at Washington that about \$500,000,000 in national banks throughout the United States is available for farm mortgage loans under the provision of the federal reserve act relating to this form of accommodation. The farm loan clause of the law is now in force, making it possible for national banks to loan money on farm lands even in advance of the organization of the reserve board. The comptroller obtains his figure by computing the capital stock and surplus of the national banks of the country at \$1,777,000,000, 25 per cent of which under the act is available for farm loans. The new law, however, goes farther than this by allowing the national banks to grant farm loans up to 33 1-3 per cent of their time deposits.

It seems to be generally conceded that every possible safeguard has been provided for the national banks under the reserve act. The financial strength of the nation will practically be at their back. They are assured a flexible currency. The regional system will render them, as a whole, independent of dictation from any group or from any quarter. In their relations even with the farm they are to be thoroughly secured. Farm loans may not be made for longer than five years and the amount of each loan is not to exceed 50 per cent of the actual value of the farm offered as security. With a 50 per cent margin of safety, the banks should not find it difficult to collect all they may lend on farm paper.

A more important question is, How to prevent the farmer from borrowing unnecessarily under the new and liberal and somewhat tempting arrangement? The agricultural section of the country has been through farm mortgaging periods more than once, and never with satisfaction. The year 1896 brought to a close one of the worst of these periods. From that time until a recent date the farmers have been paying off their mortgages, reducing their fixed charges, making improvements, lending money themselves at interest. In the last few years there has been a growing demand for easier money in the agricultural regions. Doubtless in some, perhaps in many cases, there has been legitimate cause for this demand. But as a rule the farmer who has held his wants and his enterprises in check, who has waited and saved rather than hurried and borrowed, is today on the safer side. Borrowed money may be dear at any rate of interest; money easily borrowed is not always spent prudently. It will not be well for the country if its farmers, or any great percentage of them, shall borrow money that they do not actually need. It is not too early for the awakening of a moral influence that will have the effect of restraining farmers from borrowing unnecessarily simply because the terms are inviting.

The United States has prospered since 1896, partly because the crops in the main have been bounteous, partly because the farmers have been able to unload the burden of fixed charges by paying off their mortgages, and largely because their surplus earnings have gone into supplies that have stimulated industry and trade. They should have recalled to them, we think, the times when they were working from sunrise to sunset to meet interest charges, and it should be borne in upon them that, so far as the day of settlement is concerned, it will be just as inevitable under the farm loan clause of the reserve act as it has been under the most exacting form of mortgage.

NEW ENGLAND capital and New England boat-owners and sailors some time since invaded the waters of the North Pacific and challenged local fishing industries for a share of the vast supply of food from marine sources there. Prolific as the waters of the north Atlantic coast still are, it is not without significance that each year a far larger proportion of the sea food of Atlantic coast cities is caught in the Pacific, placed in refrigerator cars, and rushed East to be marketed profitably several thousand miles away from its point of origin. Boston does well to house handsomely and appoint perfectly the finest fishmarket and pier in the western world. Present and prospective business warrants the investment, for the Italian and Portuguese sailors have come to supplement the decimated Yankee stock and challenge the skippers from Canada in the unceasing battle for such supplies of food fish as the Atlantic offers to such men as are hardy enough to gather them in. But Boston and Gloucester, and other towns of fishermen along the Atlantic, henceforth are to have western rivals who draw their supplies from a vaster ocean, with its wealth of marine food supply scarcely touched. As no Pacific coast demand seems likely to equal the possible supply, a market is being worked up in the East as a matter of course.

To show how the potentialities of this business are looked upon by residents of a port and city like Seattle, it is only necessary to cite the fact that the Washington state fisheries bureau and the United States fisheries bureau are now practically side by side, working together to promote fisheries. With them as an ally is to be the fisheries school of the University of Washington. Under the supervision of the port commission, warehouses and cold storage houses are building. The Pacific Fisheries Society is conserving all kinds of fish and is taking steps to increase the number of species by transplanting to western waters varieties not native there.

There are certain specific steps toward conservation of marine forms which the younger and freer Pacific coast states now in their youth, can take without being thwarted by the "interests," steps that may be more difficult later. No lower use of fish than as a food supply should be allowed to increase its cost to the consumer, whether easterner or westerner. Persons, as well as land, need the fish as a source of nourishment. To procure fertilizers cheaply is not the be-all and end-all of fishing, whether in the Atlantic or the Pacific, and wherever society has not kept a strong curb on exploitation of the fisheries by commercial agencies the outcome always has been disturbing. A vigilant nation is strict rather than lax in its favors shown to the fleets that bring it marine wealth.

IT WOULD appear that the interlocking of directories is going to continue in the United States until there is a different director for every director's chair.

IT MIGHT be as well not to dwell too long or too seriously on the alleged income tax deficit. The government has not got through with collecting.

Other Side of the Farm Loan Question

Pacific Coast Fisheries Grow